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WET MINORITY SEEKS TO VOID NATION'S EDICT

Enforcement of Prohibition Obligatory Upon States, Court Has Decided

PLAN TO NULLIFY LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

States Voted Ban on Liquor After Traffic Resisted All Rules for Control

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its proven worth and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than nullified.

On Oct. 17 an article appeared in this series showing how, under the catch phrases, "nullification" and "states rights," the wets were trying to forward a movement whose ultimate result would be the return of the saloon. The following article—the eighth of the series—further explains many of the fallacious arguments employed.

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

In examining further the proposed basis for the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment it is to be observed that the whole plea for the abandonment of prohibition is premised upon the claim that the refusal to obey or to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment or any other part of the national law on the part of one State does not interfere with its enforcement in another State. On the truth or falsity of this premise the nullification program of the wets must stand or fall.

The lessons of history, the trials of enforcement, the demands of logic all deny its truth. If such a claim were true, national prohibition should never, and probably would never, have been enacted. If the obnoxious and administration of national law in one state bear no relation to the obnoxious and administration of the law in its sister states, there is no purpose to federal government.

Nullification Unconstitutional

The fact is that the Constitution makes nullification unlawful because national policy, as written into this law of the land, demands that the dissenting states obey and support it until constitutionally repealed. With specific reference to prohibition, the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed this theory of obligatory state enforcement in its opinion handed down in Rhode Island vs. Palmer (283 U. S. 384).

This opinion was written by Associate Justice Van Devanter, and was concurred in by Justice White. Violating this fundamental and this obligation, the wets would nullify the law on the ground that the refusal by one state is of no concern to the rest of the Nation. The Constitution makes enforcement binding upon all states alike for the very reason that the refusal of a minority of states to co-operate with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Runs in Stockings Forced to Retreat

New "Threadless Sewing Machine" Erases Them—Electrical Wonders Shown

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Electricity as applied to the home, the shop, and the office to reduce costs and avert needless labor, noise and dirt, is being demonstrated at the twenty-first annual Electrical and Industrial Exposition at the Grand Central Palace here.

Outstanding among new inventions displayed is one for repairing runs in silk stockings, a machine of interest to women but, judging from the audience inspecting it, having an even greater appeal to men.

A stocking is placed in the device which resembles a sewing machine, although it has no thread in it, and by running the stocking through it, the rent is drawn together by a process which actually replaces the small loops of silk rather than merely stitching the torn parts together, the result being a perfect new stocking.

In the industrial field, new electrically designed bodies are displayed. The absence of noise and odor in the operations of electric trucks on city streets is emphasized.

Thomas A. Edison Industries have brought to the show a museum of historical models of Mr. Edison's inventions, including the original phonograph, early incandescent lamps and one of the first motion picture projectors.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1928	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16	Sporting News—Page 1
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15	FEATURES
Household Arts	9
Educational	10
Pupils Form "Labor Unions" in Many City Schools	11
The Home Forum	12
Tolerance Among the Railroads	12
Radio	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	20
art.	

Wine and Beer Plan Would Defeat Intent of Prohibition Amendment

WILLIAM H. TAFT, formerly President and now Chief Justice of the United States, said in a communication published in the Chicago Tribune of July 26, 1920: "I am not in favor of amending the Volstead Act in respect to the amount of permissible alcohol in beverages. I am not in favor of allowing light wines and beer to be sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe it would defeat the purpose of the amendment. No such distinction as that between wines and beer, on the one hand, and spirituous liquors, on the other, is practicable as a police measure. Any such loophole as light wines and beer would make the amendment a laughingstock."

BANKERS POINT OUT DANGERS IN STOCK DEALING

Rich Peasants, It Is Said, Oppose Tax Collections and Collective Farms Have Been Helped

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Trading on margin, speculating and playing an in-and-out game in the stock market is dangerous practice for the average investor, it was declared in a report just presented before the seventeenth annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America here by the subcommittee on investment trends. The report, which was read by Arthur H. Gilbert, of Chicago, chairman of the subcommittee, was approved by the conven-

tion. It was the consensus of Mr. Gilbert's committee that, while there had been much unwise speculation, the activity of the stock market had resulted in good, in that it had taught investors the value of common stocks.

The extent of the rise in stocks, the report declared, "has led many into unwise speculation, but at the same time it has done a real service to investors and investment houses by turning the people's attention to party branches all over the country.

It apparently has its roots in the shortage of manufactured goods and the opposition of the more prosperous peasants to tax collections and a state policy favoring in every way collective farms as against individual, which opposition, in some cases, has led to acts of violence against Soviet village officials and peasant correspondents of news papers.

"In the early days investments in margin bonds, it was long time before the point of view was created that ownership in properties held its place in the investment field alongside of the loaning of money on bonds.

"The extent of the change which has taken place may be marked by the fact that today preferred stock in any corporation is difficult to sell unless it has a convertible clause or purchase warrants attached or some feature giving it something of the common stock aspect."

There is probably no one class of securities in which so much loss has been experienced during the last year as in irrigation district bonds, the committee on irrigation securities, William C. Clark, Portland, Ore., chairman, said. Referring to a "very distinct tendency in certain sections to repudiate irrigation bonds," the committee declared that this "low moral tone and evasion of responsibility" had been aggravated by local politicians, who encourage farmers to repudiate their indebtedness, exaggerating in many instances the troubles of the farmer and completely overlooking the fact that the financing was undertaken in good faith at the instance of the settler whose only hope of prosperity was in getting water on his land."

The committee recommended that each prospective irrigation financing be investigated as carefully as a corporation loan, with competent engineers to pass on the physical merits of the proposal.

The long and bitter controversy was due to the efforts of one influential group to have the society sanction various forms of hunting and shooting.

MOSCOW REDS RENEW ATTACK AGAINST KULAKS

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The central committee of the Communist Party has addressed a letter to all members of the Moscow organization, emphasizing the necessity for combating two forms of deviation from the correct party line: First Trotzkyism; second, the so-called Right tendency which is finding expression in proposals to develop light industries at the expense of heavy ones and relax the class struggle against kulaks, or richer peasants.

This Right deviation now excites much more discussion throughout the country than the Trotzkyites, and is being denounced by resolutions from party branches all over the country. It apparently has its roots in the shortage of manufactured goods and the opposition of the more prosperous peasants to tax collections and a state policy favoring in every way collective farms as against individual, which opposition, in some cases, has led to acts of violence against Soviet village officials and peasant correspondents of news papers.

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(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

ANTI-BLOOD SPORTS GROUP TRIUMPHS IN BRITISH DISCUSSION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—It is likely that the controversy among members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has been going on for many months, is now ended. The council, of which Lord Banbury is the chairman, had proposed two alterations in its rules, which many members regarded as undemocratic.

The result of a poll has been announced, showing that both amendments were defeated. This is to be regarded as a victory for the party led by Stephen Coleridge, who is a whole-hearted champion against every form of cruelty to animals, including all "blood" sports.

The committee urged that too much dependence should not be placed on the supervision of irrigation district projects by state authorities, and suggested shortening the period of redemption for delinquent irrigation funds.

A resolution was adopted by the convention opposing use of any form of title for an issue of bonds or notes which carries any misleading inference or suggestions as to the character of the lien priority of the issue involved.

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(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Protection for Taxpayer, a Condition of Settlement

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British taxpayer must be protected against the possibility of increased taxation before

the commission is able to place obstacles in the way of the commission and has not accepted the commission merely for the purpose of stultifying it.

It would appear, however, that while the French are optimistic respecting the possibility of a solution before the end of the present year the British are more reserved. It is doubted whether the occasion is propitious. But Mr. Gilbert thinks the moment is timely and M. Poincaré agrees. It would be another great personal triumph for M. Poincaré as well as a national advantage and an international event of first-rate importance were he enabled to conduct the negotiations to a triumphant conclusion.

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POWERS HOPE TO FIX REICH LIABILITY TOTAL

GILBERT'S VISIT TO CAPITALS AIMS TO SECURE MODIFICATION OF DAWES PLAN

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, has arrived in Paris, continuing his tour of interested capitals to prepare the way for the constitution of a commission of experts to deal with the problem of reparations. It is hoped not only to fix the total liability of Germany, but to disband the transfer committee and foreign control. This, however, in the view of the French cannot be done unless new guarantees are offered. Such guarantees would be found in commercialization of the debt.

On Sept. 16, at Geneva, it was decided to nominate an expert commission finally to settle the reparations question but though von Hoesch has indicated that the Quai d'Orsay's conditions would be acceptable to Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and France.

Gilbert shares this opinion.

"That may sound like an overstatement, but it is true. Each of us is responsible for the hours other women work per day or week, and the wage they receive. If we work longer ourselves, or for lower pay than others, we pay the penalty in the lowered standards as well as our own.

"One thing is absolutely certain," Senator Borah declared, "that he (Robinson) has either completely reversed himself upon every important question in this campaign of which he is in open opposition to things he is really talking."

The Idaho Senator said that the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee had "voted for the defeat of the Walsh power trust investigation resolution" in the last Congress, while (Borah) was paired in favor of it.

Governor Smith, in a speech at the Chattanooga Memorial Auditorium charged Senator Robinson with having taken opposite positions in his congressional career on water power, prohibition and the tariff to those of his party's standard bearer.

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business, successful business will be obliged to help and support education to a degree undreamed of until now. While we are contributing a great deal of money to education, it is wholly inadequate. No man can run a 10-acre factory with a five-horsepower engine. Neither can we run America's 60,000,000-horsepower industrial system without intelligent man-power, in the low as well as in the high positions."

Reassuring his audience of educators as to the motives of business men in "this changed attitude toward education," Mr. Hill said there was no desire on the part of turn universities into "Robot Factories."

"It is true that business needs masses of workers able to earn big incomes—that is to produce efficiently," he explained. "But it also needs workers who are reasonable instead of recklessness in their consideration of social and economic issues. Cultural education is as important to business and industry as vocational training."

Workers Must Be Intelligent

"Big plants, employing thousands of men and women, cannot afford to risk their capital and profits with workers so uneducated and so lacking in a broad understanding of life that they will follow irresponsible radical or revolutionary leaders because they do not know the history of civilization and its lesson—that the best progress, the only permanent progress, is evolutionary and not revolutionary."

"It was formerly the fashion for the 'go-getter' business man to look upon learning and science as impractical. That was a serious handicap to education, and to business. Now it is generally realized that our educational institutions are turning raw man-power into finished product that is essential to business. And business is ready to pay fairly."

"I do not doubt that the salaries of teachers will be doubled within a surprisingly short time. There must be time and opportunity and money for teachers to travel, not for the purpose of sight-seeing, but to get a super understanding of the relation their specialty bears to life."

The five-hour day will come, Mr. Pile said, when research has further perfected and extended transportation and so increased the volume of goods for consumption. Then, he declared, the purchasing power of five hours' labor will be sufficient to buy all a man needs for a good living for himself, his wife and family. "The five-hour day is closer than many realize," he said.

Plan to Draft New Italo-Chinese Pact

Exchange of Notes Reported Between Rome and Nanjing on Naming Envys

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—An exchange of notes is reported between Rome and Nanjing agreeing to nominate plenipotentiaries to initiate a new Italo-Chinese treaty, which will replace that of 1866 made with the Peking Government, and denounced by the new Nationalist Government somewhat arbitrarily.

The intention is, however, that the new treaty shall follow in general the lines of the former in determining an accord to regulate the relations between the two countries.

It will deal with three essential categories—1. Recognition of equality and mutual respect of sovereignty. 2. Commercial agreement with reciprocal most-favored-nation clause. 3. Measures for protection—hitherto regulated by capitulations—or Italian citizens in Chinese territories.

NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA
LONDON (AP)—Official announcement is made that Viscount Peel will succeed Lord Birkenhead as Secretary for India. Lord Peel was Secretary for India in 1922-24. The Earl of Birkenhead resigned several days ago. Lord Londonderry will replace Lord Peel as First Commissioner of Works.

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EPISCOPALIANS DEFEAT MOTION TO BAR POLITICS

Church Convention Also Decides to Retain 39 Articles in Prayer Book

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Repudiation of the Church Temperance Society as representing the sentiment of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is provided in a resolution adopted by the House of Bishops. It was offered by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington.

The society through its head, the Rev. James Empingham, has issued statements within the last two years tending to show that the Episcopal clergy were convinced of the impossibility of prohibition enforcement and favored modification of the Volstead Act.

Is Private Organization

The Church Temperance Society is a private organization, it was pointed out here, and the fact that its members are Episcopalians does not qualify it to speak for the church in its attacks on prohibition.

A resolution introduced in the House of Deputies by George Zabriskie of New York City, opposing participation of the clergy in politics, was tabled. It was understood that many who were opposed to the resolution took the stand because the inference might be drawn that it was criticizing other Protestant churches who had favored taking a part in politics on moral questions.

The resolution was introduced in the House of Bishops by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, and was referred to the Committee on Social Service. Many of the bishops took the same stand as the deputies and also thought it might tend to curb the freedom of the church.

Resolution on Politics

The resolution declared it "the sense of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church that the accepted principle of the separation of church and state should be maintained and that this church while creating and upholding the highest moral standards through its clergy and laity, should not, as a corporate body, enter into the political arena to promote by legislative actions, specific or partisan measures."

That wing of the Episcopal Church which believes that its Protestant character should be emphasized was gratified by the action of both houses in permitting the 39 articles to be incorporated in the revised Prayer Book.

The vote to eliminate these articles taken at the last general convention was believed by a part of the clergy and laity to mean that the Anglo-Catholic leaders had sought to get rid of certain references to practices of the Roman Catholic Church which they regarded as offensive.

The Low Church Party contended that the 39 articles had such historic value that they should be retained in the Prayer Book. It was desired to avoid discussion of the subject at this time.

Powers Hope to Fix Reich Liability Total

(Continued from Page 1)

The Government can accept the plans for a final settlement of the German reparations question, now under consideration by the interested governments. It is understood that this was made clear to Senator Parker Gibson, the Anti-Quaker Reparations, who left London after a brief visit, during which he discussed the subject with the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill; Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and various officials of the Treasury and Foreign Office.

Mr. Gilbert has now returned to Paris and is expected to visit Rome and other capitals with a view to hastening the appointment of a committee of financial experts to whom the task of devising a scheme for a definite settlement of the problem has been trusted.

Involves Flotation of Loans

The decision to appoint such a committee was reached at Geneva during this year's assembly, but was even foreshadowed in the Dawes report, which was stated by the framers not to be an attempt to solve the sole reparations problem but merely designed to "facilitate a final comprehensive agreement . . . as soon as circumstances make this possible."

According to the proposals Mr. Gilbert put forward last year, the chief task of the committee will be first to fix a definite total for Germany to pay; second, remove foreign supervision and place the whole responsibility for transfers on Germany's own shoulders. This would involve the flotation of a loan or series of loans which could be negotiated on the stock exchanges of the world.

Originally the reparations total was fixed by the agreement of 1921 at 132,000,000,000 gold marks, which is recognized to be a fantastic figure, as the annuities payable under the Dawes plan do not even pay the interest, so that Germany would be saddled with the principal of the debt for ever.

The American Investor

The main obstacle to the settlement is understood to be the difficulty of finding a method for floating the huge loans which would be required in order to put the reparations question on an ordinary commercial basis.

It is also pointed out that under the Dawes scheme the railway bonds, on which nearly half the total reparations are secured, come to an end long before Great Britain, France and the other powers will have finished repaying their debt to America. Difficulty, therefore, is likely to be found in preventing that ultimate increase in taxation to which Britain, for one, will demand.

Moreover, any scheme is bound to be dependent upon the willingness of the American investor to take up a large proportion of the loans floated, as sufficient capital is not available on this side of the Atlantic.

Herbert Hoover, in receiving the party at Republican headquarters, expressed the hope that a regular transatlantic air service could be built up, adding that in every shortening of communication there was added solidarity between people.

Taken on Aerial Trip

Returning to Washington, the party went over to Bolling Field where Ernst von Brandenburg, who is the head of civil aeronautics of the Communications Department of the German Government, and several members of the group went aloft for an aerial sight seeing tour in an army plane.

Dr. Eckener and others in the party went over to the Anacostia naval air base and flew over the capital in a naval plane.

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STRIKE NEARING CONCLUSION IN LODZ

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LODZ, Poland.—The strike here is approaching its conclusion, the workers themselves proposing the intervention of the Labor Minister, who is now mediating. Few disturbances occurred, despite the alleged Communist agitation and encouragement from Moscow.

Although the municipality distributed 5000 loaves daily, about 1000 free dinners, and has doubled the amount of free breakfasts to school children, many cases of distress are reported.

NATION HONORS ZEPPELIN FEAT AT WASHINGTON

President and Mrs. Coolidge Entertain Members of Party at White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The official welcome of the national capital was extended Oct. 19 to Dr. Hugo Eckener and four of his comrades on the transatlantic flight of the Graf Zeppelin.

The commander and his associates were guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge at breakfast at the White House, where they met Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior J. Edward Clark, Acting Secretary of State, and the three assistant secretaries for aeronautics, Assistant Dr. Warner, F. Tribune Davison and William P. MacCracken of the Navy, War and Commerce Departments respectively.

Dr. Eckener was accompanied by Washington from Philadelphia by Count Alexander von Brandenstein-Zeppelin, son-in-law of the late Count Zeppelin, Staff Captain Ernst Lehmann, Col. Emilio Herrera of the Spanish air force, and Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy observer on the Atlantic flight.

Those meeting them included Dr. Otto Klop, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy; Maj. Victoria Casares, military attaché of the Spanish Embassy; and Maj. Frank N. Kennedy, of the United States Air Force, who accompanied Dr. Eckener on the flight across the Atlantic four years ago of the Los Angeles, then the ZR-3.

Lady Drummond-Hay, who was a passenger on the Graf Zeppelin, also came to Washington but took no part in the celebration except for general social engagements.

The fliers visited the Lincoln Memorial and from there went to Arlington Cemetery, where Dr. Eckener laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

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PHILADELPHIA PAYS TRIBUTE TO PARTY FROM ZEPPELIN

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander and designer of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin, accompanied by officers and members of his crew, have just received the tribute of Philadelphia for their 11½-hour flight from Germany to the United States. The official ceremonies were conducted in a heavy rain, but notwithstanding the downpour, thousands of persons lined the streets to await the passage of the fliers.

At the City Hall Mayor Mackay extended the official congratulations of his city and paid the Common-

wealth's tribute to the dirigible commander and his countrymen.

"Philadelphia and Pennsylvania owe much to the Germans," he declared. "They have helped make this city and the Commonwealth great."

Dr. Eckener, in replying, emphasized that the voyage of the Graf Zeppelin was in the nature of an experiment and a demonstration.

FORD'S CHIEF ENGINEER

Inspect Graf Zeppelin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAKEHURST, N. J.—William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, has just inspected the dirigible Graf Zeppelin here and heard from Dr. Hugo Eckener, its designer and commander, of the scheme for a \$14,000,000 corporation to undertake the establishment of transatlantic air service.

Mr. Mayo, who is regarded as one of the most influential executives in the Ford organization, was one of a group of financiers and industrialists who were taken to the Naval Air Station here by Dr. Eckener.

The identity of the individuals in the group was withheld, but there was every indication that the question of regular transatlantic passenger service by huge dirigibles was the subject of considerable discussion.

Mr. Mayo said he considered Dr. Eckener's scheme for transoceanic passenger, freight and mail service to be feasible, although like most pioneer ventures, it would probably not be a paying proposition at first. He added that so far as he had learned, Mr. Ford was not contemplating any financial connection with a transatlantic flying service, although he had been greatly interested in the development of various types of aircraft.

PACT NEGOTIATIONS ARE INTERRUPTED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The fresh interruption in the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Poland is regarded here as definitive. Poland, it is said, made maximum concessions meeting with no reciprocity from Germany which is claimed.

The Poles say they will find the loss of exports to Germany compensated by a rise in some industries which they hope to supply with goods formerly made in Germany. The negotiations were resumed on Sept. 11, after an interruption of six months.

CHINESE OPPOSE USE OF LOAN FOR RAILWAY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—A protest against the construction of the Kirin-to-Kainan railway, connecting Korea with mid-Manchuria and branch lines, with the Mukden authorities by commercial, industrial, agricultural, and other associations along the proposed route.

These organizations assert that the construction with foreign capital "will only facilitate a foreign military or economic invasion of our territory, and therefore the lives and property of the Chinese people of Kirin Province will be dependent upon the method of financing the railway." Unless the petition is granted they threaten to resort to strikes, boycotts and other violent measures.

EMPOWERS PREMIER TO VETO SPEECHES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—Under a bill introduced by the Government, the Premier and the President of the House are vested with the power

CHINA DEMANDS POWERS GIVE UP TREATY RIGHTS

C. T. Wang, in Note to Nations, Calls for Their Immediate Relinquishment

SHANGHAI (AP)—C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to the treaty powers demanding their immediate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

The policy of the Nationalist Government with relation to the foreign powers in China has long been directed toward doing away with treaties giving foreigners special rights or privileges in China.

Extraterritoriality, by which foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of officials of their own nationality, has been accepted by China from the earliest days of intercourse with the outside world, says the China Year Book. The earliest treaty stipulating this right was signed in 1689 between Russia and China, stating that the subjects of either nation guilty of breaches of the frontier should be handed over to their respective officials for punishment.

Subsequent treaties between Great Britain and China also provided for consular jurisdiction over British subjects. In 1844 the plan for extraterritoriality was further laid down in a treaty between the United States and China, and this was inserted in the treaties of other powers. By this arrangement was established.

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UTILITY STAND MAY RESULT IN TEST IN COURT

Company's Refusal to Answer Trade Board Hinges on Federal Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An authoritative test in the courts as to whether public utility companies are a proper subject for federal regulation may result from the controversy which has arisen about the Federal Trade Commission and the Electric Bond and Share Company, according to Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel for the joint committee of national utility associations.

The case may prove "not so much a test of the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under the Senate resolution and its statutory powers, as of the whole question of centralized authority over the public utility companies," he says.

"The growth and activity of the gas and electric companies has been such that there has been a public tendency to class them with the railroads as requiring federal regulation." This, says the representative of the utility companies, is a false analogy. "There is really no resemblance between the nature and method of the service performed by the gas and electrical companies and that by the railroads, nor is there any resemblance in regard to their legal and economic position."

Electric companies are in no sense competitors, Mr. Newcomb contends. They form a purely local service, he says. A survey has shown that the business of distributing power between states is "not only small in volume but, contrary to general impression, there is no present probability that it will be greatly increased," he points out.

"Whether or not the Federal Government should exercise control and regulation over the so-called holding companies and in this way reach what would amount to regulatory powers over the distributing companies is another question which may be involved in the issue which has been raised," says Mr. Newcomb. "This question turns on the further question as to whether or not the so-called holding companies are, as a matter of fact, engaged in interstate commerce. The prevailing view is that they are not."

It is also held that they are, the same rule would apply to practically all industry as now organized. Mr. Newcomb says, "If it should be held that the sale of corporate securities in different states has the effect of placing the internal affairs of all these industries under federal regulation and control, the decision would have a tremendous significance in the economic life of the country," he concluded.

NORTHWEST BEACON TO GUIDE AVIATORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tallest building in the Northwest will have an aerial beacon with a 2,000,000 candle-power beam to light the night-flying aviator on his way, Capt. F. C. Hinsburg, chief engineer of the airways division of the Commerce Department, announces.

This fits in with the campaign of the division to guide aviation by all means in its power, in which special attention has been given to painting the names of towns on roofs of pub-

In British Columbia

The VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

Remember
Everybody Likes Candy

Lord's

Delicious Candies
Parcel Post Orders
a Specialty
Write for Our Prices
486 Congress St. Portland, Maine
Established 1880

Your Money
Will Earn
4½%
in the
HOME SAVINGS
BANK of Albany/
Compounded Quarterly

Get the benefit of 4½ percent interest, compounded quarterly, times yearly. Make your money earn more. Send your funds to the most progressive Savings Bank. Accounts from \$1 to \$7,500 are accepted.

The Home Savings Bank is operated under the strict banking laws of New York State. Your money is absolutely safe and you can profit where you live and where you can profit by our generous interest rate.

Interesting, FREE Booklet,

"Banking by Mail" will show

that this Bank is the proven

way to keep your mail box

it should be in your hands.

Mailed free on request.

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HOME SAVINGS
BANK

11 North Pearl St.
Albany, N.Y.

the buildings and homes. So rarely is this done at present, that the aviator frequently soars over a town or city with no other guide to its identity than his route map and the contours of the community. The new light will be about 450 feet above ground, turning at the rate of two revolutions a minute on the top of the 32-story building of the Foshay Company, Minneapolis.

Dr. Potter Heads Foreign Missions for Third Season

Re-elected President at Convention—American Board Next Meets in Detroit

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, dean of the Hartford Theological Seminary, was re-elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the one hundred and nineteenth annual convention Oct. 18. Dr. Potter will begin his third year as head of the board.

Among other general officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Ocean Grove, N. J., and Mrs. Franklin Warner, White Plains, N. Y.; recording secretary, Oscar E. Maurer, New Haven; assistant recording secretary, the Rev. E. W. Capen, Hartford; auditors, Herbert J. Wells, Kingston, R. I., Henry P. Kendall, Boston, and William W. Mills, Marietta, O.

Executive officers elected during the business session were: Corresponding secretary, James L. Barton, Newton, Mass.; Cornelius H. Patton, Newton, Mass.; William E. Strong, Newtonville, Mass.; D. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville, Mass.; the Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Melrose, Mass.; Miss Helen B. Calder, Auburndale, Mass., and Mrs. Lucius O. Lee, Auburndale, Mass.; secretary of promotion, Charles C. Merrill, New York City; treasurer, Frederick A. Gaskins, Milton, Mass.; assistant treasurer, Harold B. Belcher, Malden, Mass., and Miss S. Emma Keith, Braintree, Mass.; editorial secretary, Enoch F. Bell, Newton Center, Mass.; associate secretary, Miss Mabel E. Emerson, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Carolyn D. Smiley, Winchester, Mass.; Miss Ruth I. Seabury, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Miss Mary D. Uline, Boston.

GARDENERS END CONVENTION
GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—The annual convention of the National Gardeners' Association ended with a dinner dance at the Pickwick Arms, with Albert Lewis of the Lewis Nurseries of Roslyn, L. I., as host. Association members were guests on Thursday of Dr. F. L. Britton, curator of the Botanical Gardens in New York.

DR. BARBOUR WRITES
BROWN ACCEPTANCE

Leaves Rochester-Colgate to Head Alma Mater Early Next Summer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Construction in Chicago of what it is claimed, will be the tallest and largest building in the world has been assured by award of the \$45,000,000 contract for the projected 75-story Chicago Tower.

Construction is to start next February with completion set for the fall of 1930.

DR. BARBOUR WRITES
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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of the Rochester-Colgate Divinity School, has notified authorities here of his acceptance of the presidency of Brown University, to which he was recently elected, and in which he will succeed Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of the university for the past 30 years.

Dr. Barbour, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1888, will come to Providence from his present home in Rochester, N. Y., in January, he signified, although his formal assumption of the leadership of Brown will not take place until June.

For 18 years Dr. Barbour was pas-

Brown's New President



THE REV. DR. CLARENCE A. BARBOUR
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R. I., in the Class of 1888, Will Assume Leadership of the University
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For 18 years Dr. Barbour was pas-

tor of the Lake Avenue Baptist

Church in Rochester, and even with

his relinquishment of that office he

has spent almost the whole of the

past 40 years in that city. He later

became president of the Rochester

Theological Seminary and continued

in the president's chair after its

combination with the Colgate Divinity

School. Dr. Barbour holds de-

grees from several colleges and uni-

versities. He is a 33d degree Mason,

a member of the Psi Beta Kappa and

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Norman S. Case, Governor of

Rhode Island, commenting upon the

acceptance of Dr. Barbour, said:

"His accomplishments in life need

no words of praise from me. They

are eloquent in themselves. The

State welcomes him as a worthy suc-

cessor to the long line of eminent

men who have guided the destinies

of Brown."

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Council of

Women, comprising 800 delegates, in

concluding its session at York, has

passed by a two-thirds majority a

resolution bringing this body into

line with other British women's so-

cieties in demanding an "open door"

policy in industry. This means that

in industrial legislation, all restric-

tions should be based, not on the nature

of the workers' sex, but on the task of

the task.

The resolution thus declares that

a 48-hour week should be given to all

adult men and women workers, with

equal conditions regarding night

work, holidays and overtime, and

also that in any factory bill, all provi-

sions concerning general safety, pro-

tection from dangerous machin-

ery, fire drill, weight-lifting and

other special provisions for safety

and welfare, should apply to mem-

bers of both sexes.

This question has long been dis-

puted here. The argument which

prevailed at the conference was that

to reject the resolution would be to

side with a reactionary policy which,

in the words of one of the speakers,

would "control women in industry

FACTIONALISM HAMPERS BOTH SIDES IN CHICAGO

Cook County Campaigning Stressing Local Candidates Only

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
CHICAGO—Both presidential candidates are having state organization difficulties in Illinois, party leaders report.

Mr. Hoover, it is declared, is finding his effort to canvass the State seriously handicapped by bitter and uncompromising factionalism in the Republican organization of Cook County. Governor Smith's operations are said to be restricted by a struggle over the state leadership of the Democratic organization.

While he is receiving the Cook County situation, Mr. Hoover is receiving active assistance throughout the State by an unusually efficient and thorough state organization. The Cook County vote, however, is of the greatest importance in the national race and it is here that the Republican candidate faces his greatest problem.

Factionalism in Chicago

Cook County Republican factionalism goes back to the primary of this year when various elements in the party organized to defeat the Thompson-Crowe-Small combine. This machine endeavored to capture control of the county and state organizations. The opposition was composed of the reform and progressive forces of the Republican Party.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was himself not up for re-election. Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, was, as was Gov. Len Small. Frank L. Smith, who was refused his seat by the Senate, was the group's candidate for the same office. They were opposed by Judge John A. Swanson for state's attorney, L. L. Emmerson for Governor, and Otis F. Glenn for United States Senator. This slate was backed by what is known as the Lowden-Deneen-Emmerson organization.

Governor Lowden took only a passive part in the campaign, being the aspirant for the state's national convention delegates. Charles L. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, seconded by Mr. Emmerson, were the real leaders of the anti-Thompson-Crowe-Small movement.

Won in State, Lost Chicago

The Deneen group won the state and county offices but were not successful in gaining control of the county committee. The Thompson-Crowe machine captured 45 of the 50 ward committeemen who make up the county committee. This gave them domination of the committee.

After the primary efforts were made by leaders of the two groups to effect a compromise, but the independent reform elements refused to have any relations with the Thompson-Crowe organization and insisted that Mr. Deneen keep aloof.

Lowden Remains Silent

Working with this group are a number of Lowden men. Governor Lowden, like Mayor Thompson, Mr. Crowe and Governor Small, has still been on the presidential race. It is known that he has been urged to announce his endorsement of Mr. Hoover, but so far has said nothing publicly.

Governor Smith's Campaign

As a result the two factions are making their fight for their own candidates, from separate headquarters. Politicians say that this struggle between them is so bitter that they expect each to "knife" the other's candidates on election day, although both are on the same Republican ticket.

Working thus with separate organizations and against each other with greater zeal, they are giving no attention to the national ticket. Republican leaders say that there has actually been little national ticket campaigning in Cook County. Mr. Hoover's managers have had to make plans for their own campaign and the task has been an expensive and difficult one because of the insistence of powerful influences supporting him that he be not aligned with either faction.

Plans as finally devised by the Republican managers call for a number of national speakers to come into Chicago under the auspices of the national committee and the state committee. Among those who are slated to speak are William E.

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FLEECE
OVERCOATS**

famous for their long service and smart style.
Ware Pratt Co.
MAIN STREET AT PEARL
WORCESTER

ULIANS

326 Main Street, Worcester
Coats
for Women in
Youthful, Smart Models
Black and colors
Priced Moderately—\$65 to \$395

HAMPDEN -----
Seat Covers for
Closed Cars \$9.95
DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.
38 MECHANIC STREET, WORCESTER

Just WHAT
do you think?
about RADIO?

The ensemble has invaded the boudoir, and now every pajama suit must have its coat to match. These are stunning modernistic designs, chic and delightful! An interesting array of colors to choose from. College and boarding school girls especially will be pleased with these.

You may also purchase dainty crepe ensembles at the moderate price of \$3.95

MARCELLUS ROPER CO.
224 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Borah, Senator from Idaho, Charles E. Hughes and Vice-President Dawes. Vigorous Campaign Ousts.

Out in the State, Republican leaders assert, the campaign for the national ticket is progressing vigorously due to the exceptional organization that the state committee has perfected, although here, too, it is said that the national ticket effort is incidental only to the state office campaign. Both Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Glenn are campaigning for Mr. Hoover.

Negro Vote Important

There is also reported to be much wet sentiment among the Negro voters. The latter number around 75,000 in Chicago. Republican leaders admit losses among the Negro voters. The fact that the registration among them fell off considerably is claimed by Democratic managers to be a serious loss to the Republicans.

According to out-of-state leaders, Democratic drive among the farmers is an anti-Hoover campaign rather than a direct pro-Smith effort. It is said that the extensive advertising of the Peck committee is conducting in the farm papers of the State is following this strategy—of attacking Mr. Hoover and his views and not emphasizing those of Governor Smith. Peck's committee's field takes in nine other states—Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

A factor which both sides are claiming as a favorable indication is the exceptional registration of women. The Democrats are equally confident in their declarations that Governor Smith will get an even break with the women voters.

Record-Breaking Registration

The registration throughout the State has been record-breaking and the largest vote in years is anticipated—leadership in Cook County, and the state chairmanship.

The religious question is playing an important part in the campaign, both in Cook County and out-of-state, political leaders declare. It is stated that the issue is of particular standing in Chicago, where the question has been raised in recent years in local campaigns.

Mr. Hoover is given the out-of-state by political writers and observers, with the contest against him in Cook County. It is declared he will carry the county outside of Chicago, but that the city vote is likely to go against him. His problem, as viewed by political analysts, is coming to Cook County with a majority sufficient to overcome a possible adverse Chicago ballot.

CHICAGO (P)—Secretary Mellon was a target for the verbal fire of Governor Smith, who accused the Treasury Department head with ducking the issue on the question of a reduction in the operating costs of the Federal Government.

The Democratic majority, said Mr. Mellon, was due to his challenge to Republican claims of economy. In government had talked about tax reduction and remained silent on the Tweed Ring.

Official Reports Quoted

He who wishes may read the Lexow Report, made to the Senate of the New York Legislature, by a special committee appointed to investigate the police department of

the Tammany Hall.

With a touch of humor he refers to its first headquarters in Broad Street from which in its cause to promote "the smile of charity, the chain of friendship and the flame of liberty" and, in general, whatever may tend to perpetuate the welfare of freedom, the political advantages of this country"; not overlooking the reference pertaining to the different periods under consideration. Mr. Franklin has set down a brief history of Tammany from its foundation in 1789 until the present day.

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HOOVER LEADS IN 42 STATES IN DIGEST'S POLL

To Date 334,931 Republicans and 233,555 Democrats Have "Switched"

NEW YORK—Herbert Hoover is leading in six of the 10 states in the "Solid South" as more than 2,500,000 returns from all of the 48 states are reported in the Literary Digest's national presidential poll which is published Oct. 20. So far Mr. Hoover is ahead in 42 states, with two doubtful.

With the vote announced as not yet completed, Smith is carrying only Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, while Hoover has substantial margins over his rival in the Democratic strongholds of Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia, and sparing leads in Alabama and Arkansas, which leads the Literary Digest classes at doubtful.

The border states of Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee give the Republican candidate a comfortable plurality.

Of the total of 2,539,997 votes returned in this fifth week's tabulations of the Literary Digest's poll, Hoover has 1,593,436 while Smith has 910,234. This gives a percentage of 63 for Hoover to 36 for Smith, which is almost the precise ratio of last week's returns.

Hoover Leads in Wisconsin

Hoover at present shows a lead in this "straw poll" in several of the states that are generally considered doubtful, as in Wisconsin, where he is ahead by 31,351 to 21,847; in North Dakota, where he leads by 5408 to 2803; in Minnesota, where his ratio is 52,832 to 23,021, and in Montana, where he is polling 6750 to Smith's 3152.

The Republican candidate is leading in returns from all the eastern states from Maine to Delaware by ratios of 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 except in New York, where, though he has a substantial lead in the State as a whole, the New York City vote is strongly favorable to the Democratic side, showing Smith with 130,822 to Hoover's 93,974.

An analysis of "how the same" is switched since 1924."

Woman's Influence in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

Some do no better than a 10-hour limit. But we keep on trying for the better standard—using our voting power.

"We are concerned, of course, not only with labor laws, but with many kinds of legislation, and all the problems of government which concern other citizens. The National Women's Trade Union League was one of the active forces in the campaign for woman suffrage; and equal rights for women and men; equal opportunity for employment; equal pay for equal work, are a part of our platform.

"By this, however, we mean the sort of equality that counts—which is not necessarily a matter of law. It very often happens, indeed, that economic equality is defeated by legal equality, and so we are very definitely opposed to the so-called 'equal rights' amendment proposed by the National Woman's Party. It would take away our 8-hour laws, for instance, because they do not fit.

Mens Lower Standards

"To repeal those laws would lower the existing standard for women because it would permit a return to the longer workday. The men-employed industries have shorter hours, as a rule, than the women-employed industries, and also better pay. To repeal the law and lengthen women's hours would therefore increase the inequalities between men and women."

In fact, because better pay is sooner or later a consequence of shorter hours, it would probably lower women's wages, which are already so much lower than men's. We don't see much equality in any constitutional amendment that would produce that effect.

"In other words, the National Woman's Party wants uniformity of the terms of the law, irrespective of the effect upon standards of hours or wages. We want better and better standards of life—and we know that to get those better standards the same rule of action does not necessarily apply to women and men. We want women to have the laws women need, whether those laws apply to men or not."

"Therefore, to be different from men is not to be inferior. Women, after all, are not exactly like men. Their individual needs are always solved the same way. So our kind of equality is that which gives to each the thing that suits their case, whether it is the same thing or not."

Also Interested in Peace

"The league," continued Miss Schneiderman, "is primarily interested in two aspects of modern life:

voters voted in 1924" offers the significant shift that for the first time since this "postcard election" was started Smith is polling more of his strength from voters who state that they voted Democratic in the last presidential election than those who have changed from Republican ranks, although the difference is rather slight. Previously he has had in his column more 1924 Republicans than 1924 Democrats.

Shift to Hoover in South

In the South Hoover is indicated as obtaining the better part of his support from Democratic sources in the states where he shows a lead.

In individual polls of Chicago and Philadelphia, where the entire registered electorate is being polled, the same as in New York City, Hoover shows an advantage of 93,286 to 68,646 in the Illinois metropolis and 68,495 to 47,810 in Philadelphia. Against this Smith is shown polling more of his strength from former Republicans than from previous Democratic voters in both of these cities.

"The poll establishes a new record this week," the Literary Digest states editorially, "with 2,529,997 votes recorded, as against somewhat less than 2,000,000 when the poll of 1924 had reached the present stage of development.

"With the present tabulation the returns may be considered for the first time fairly representative of the country as a whole. The division of the vote is slightly more favorable to Governor Smith than in the earlier tabulations.

Breaking of Political Fences

The widespread breaking down of political fences, noted throughout the previous reports, is even more evident in the present tabulation. It may be observed, however, that with fuller reports from the southern states, there is an increasing switch of Democrats to Hoover, along with Mr. Smith's increasing suffrage from former Republicans.

"For the first time in the poll, it will be noticed, Governor Smith draws more of his support from Democrats of 1924 than from Republicans of that year. He still has 334,831 of these 'switched' votes, as against 233,555 former Democrats who are now for Hoover.

"The shift of former Republicans, several authorities agree, means merely that Democrats who voted for Coolidge in 1924 are now returning to their home camp, but the fact remains of course, that there has been

a switch since 1924."

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CITIZENS FACING LOSS OF BALLOT NEAR ROCHESTER

Voters of Irondequoit, N. Y., Warned to Reregister Under New Statute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Possibly that several hundred voters in the town of Irondequoit, Rochester suburb, with a population of 15,000 will be disenfranchised this fall through failure to register under new redistricting provisions, is looming in the wake of reports that prospective voters believe their names to have been carried over from registration books two years old.

As a consequence, H. Alden Nichols, Monroe County election commissioner, has issued a last-minute warning that Saturday, Oct. 20, will be the last day those whose names are not yet on the books will have a chance to assure themselves a vote. No registrations will be entered after Saturday, he said.

Under the new provisions, Irondequoit has been redistricted from six districts into 11. Twenty new election inspectors have been added to the staff. No other county towns have been redistricted.

Under the law the inspectors are required only to carry over names of voters of whose residence they are personally assured and those who voted a year ago. As a result, hundreds of names have been left off the books through confusion of redistricting and inability of inspectors accurately to determine the residence of all past registrants.

Maps of new districts and instructions to register already have been posted, election officials said. Hundreds, however, are thought to believe their names have been carried over by virtue of years' residence in the suburb.

Reports have filtered in that the would-be voters have been astounded to learn that their names were no longer carried and they would be compelled to reregister to obtain a ballot. News of this new system caused much surprise when sent out from political meetings.

Voters already registered for the fall ballot in Irondequoit total 5505. Total registrations last election were 4799. Although the 1928 figure already has eclipsed the previous one, it was declared that, should the exceptionally heavy registration throughout the State be equalized in Irondequoit, several hundred voters still are left to be accounted for.

In the event of protest on election

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces JORDAN HALL

TOMY AFT. AT 5 ALBION

METCALF PIANIST Mason & Hamlin

COPLEY THE BELLAMY TRIAL BOSTON'S HIT!

EDITH MASON

Prima Donna Soprano

Will appear at COPELY-PLAZA HOTEL

October 21st at 8:30 P. M.

Tickets on sale at Filene's, Jordan Hall and Baldwin Piano Co.

\$3.00, \$2.50, Students \$1.00

NEW YORK CITY

GUY ODETTE DE WOLF ROBERTSON MYRTLE HOPP

in a Musical Romance of Chopin

White Lilacs

JOLSON'S Thea., 59 St. & 7 Ar. Eva. 8:30 Matines Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39 St. Evans 8:30 Matines Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Intelligent Entertainment—Burke Monte, News

This THING CALLED Love

A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BURKE With VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON

49th ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway

Eva. 8:30, Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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In His New Mystery Comedy

STRAIGHT THRU THE DOOR

SCHUBER & MANDEL'S TWO OUTSTANDING MUSICAL SUCCESSES

At the IMPERIAL THEATRE, N. Y.

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CHANIN'S 460. ST. THEATRE, N. Y.

SEVEN IN THE CHICAGO AND Touring Principal Cities

GOOD NEWS Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies

"Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies."

BORAH SHOWS ROBINSON VOTES BELIE HIS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

and Nashville speeches denounced the "Power Trust," he added, and had advocated public ownership of electrical power.

Senator Robinson also opposed the protective tariff system, the Idahoan continued, and in the passage of the 1921 emergency tariff bill voted against "placing duties upon farm products and was opposed to giving the farmer any protection whatever." Governor Smith, Borah declared, "in his Louisville speech denounced those who he said had failed to extend protection to the American farmer under the protective tariff system."

"Governor Smith is for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," Senator Borah said. "And for public ownership of the liquor traffic—of the manufacture and sale of liquor by the states."

"I ask him (Robinson) to tell the country, if he is elected Vice-President, will he use the influence of his position and his influence as a leader in his party to assist Governor Smith in bringing about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and his plan of public ownership, or will he oppose it."

"In other words what is the present position of the second candidate on the Democratic ticket with reference to the investigation of the 'power trust,' with reference to the public ownership of power plants, with reference to freedom of the farmer, with reference to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; with reference to public ownership and control of the liquor traffic?"

Attacks Tammany

Senator Borah in his attack upon Tammany Hall, charged Tammany had continually fought the control of the liquor traffic, "an oligarchy which has degraded beyond measure one of the great cities of the United States." He declared that Tammany Hall had dictated to Governor Smith his stand against prohibition, which the Senator characterized as entirely in contravention to the dry plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Houston.

Mr. Hoover on the other hand, the Senator continued, has said he is opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and is opposed to its nullification. He has said that if he is President he will enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

Senator Borah also took a swing at the proposal of Governor Smith to have the several states which desire prohibition by their own state referendum control their liquor traffic. He declared liquor control by states had not proven successful. He cited his own State of Idaho, which was dry before national prohibition, but "was festered by its neighboring wet states."

Praises Prohibition

"In my opinion, the Eighteenth Amendment," he added, "would have been delayed for years if the states that went dry could have been permitted to be dry without being infected by those who were engaged in the liquor traffic, and the time came when it was apparent that the only way to get rid of this evil was to make it a great national policy to outlaw it and put the ban of the entire people of the United States against it."

The Senator also said that the Canadian system of liquor control "had not led to sobriety and temperance."

"The sixth of November will record the view of the American people," he continued, "in a referendum on the liquor issue in the presidential contest. If Hoover is defeated, the control of the liquor traffic will be set back a quarter century."

"The American people, however," he said, "will do as great Presidents have done and select him to administer their affairs for the next four years."

The Idaho Senator also discussed the immigration views of Governor Smith and outlined Mr. Hoover's record.

proposed remedies for the nation's farming problems.

Senator Borah was introduced by George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, who was manager for William G. McAdoo in the 1924 Democratic pre-convention campaign.

Following his reply to the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, the Senator replied to a number of questions submitted by the Hamilton county Democratic campaign committee.

He declared that a query, "Why is Hoover wet in the East and dry in the South," was a "falsehood."

He said that Mr. Hoover knew there were "evils in the enforcement of prohibition, but "everyone knows most of them are in New York."

"To move Tammany Hall from New York to Washington," he added, "would be national disaster."

Voting Machines in Two New York Boroughs Only

All Others to Go Back to Paper Ballots, Board Decides

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a result of sweeping rearrangements of the voting system in New York City, just decided by the Board of Elections, the system devised several months ago to give the city efficient voting facilities has been scrapped and another system devised. This will eliminate voting machines from all the boroughs except Manhattan and Brooklyn and substitute the old paper ballots in the other three boroughs.

The election board has just announced that due to the unprecedented registration there are not enough machines to go around nor enough available to meet all needs. All machines, therefore, will be concentrated in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the number of election districts will be increased by more than 200.

This will entail greatly increased expense for rent, workers and printing paper ballots, for which the Board of Elections will ask that an immediate appropriation be made by the city.

According to the new plan, every election district having more than 650 persons registered will be cut in half.

Before the Board of Elections took this action it conferred with Arthur J. W. Hilly, assistant corporation counsel, and Edward S. Dore, chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, and was advised to proceed. Mr. Hill had just come from the Supreme Court, where he represented the board in defending an action brought by George U. Harvey, Republican candidate for president of the Borough of Queens, who sought to restrain the board from taking the voting machines out of Queens. Mr. Harvey said he would make an investigation on his own account and if he was convinced that there was a real shortage of machines he would drop the action.

SCHELDT RIVER PARLEYS PLANNED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Fresh negotiations for preparing a solution of the Belgian Scheldt River controversy are imminent as a result of the Geneva parleys between Paul Hymans and Beelaerts van Blokland.

Two state engineers representing each Government will be appointed for these negotiations.

SWISS AIRMAN'S RECORD

STUTTGART, Germany (P)—Capt. Hans Wirth, Swiss airman, has set what was claimed to be a new record for baby airplanes with one passenger load. He flew from Stuttgart to Vilna, Poland, with a companion in a 20 horsepower Klemm-Daimler light airplane, a distance of 780 miles, or 125 miles better than the existing record.

"In my opinion, the Eighteenth Amendment," he added, "would have been delayed for years if the states that went dry could have been permitted to be dry without being infected by those who were engaged in the liquor traffic, and the time came when it was apparent that the only way to get rid of this evil was to make it a great national policy to outlaw it and put the ban of the entire people of the United States against it."

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"The American people, however," he said, "will do as great Presidents have done and select him to administer their affairs for the next four years."

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BONWIT TELLER

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

NEW YORK



Chanel's Chic
One-Piece
Knitted
Sports Frock

Replica

29.00

Natural shading to brown
Natural shading to royal
Natural shading to red

Knitted Fashions . . . Fourth Floor
Sizes for Women and Misses

Rarely have we seen anything so smart and more appropriate for all-around sports and informal town wear. Knitted of finest zephyr and meticulously tailored. A fitted waistline is created by a series of tucks . . . note the new wide belt.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

Robert L. Owen, former Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, speaking in Raleigh, N. C., the Associated Press says, urged his auditors to vote for Herbert Hoover. He said, "Smith is not a Democrat. He is the Tammany candidate. Tammany nominated him but has not elected him and cannot."

James M. Beck, Representative from Pennsylvania, said in a radio address from Washington, the Associated Press says, urged his auditors to vote for Herbert Hoover. He said, "Smith is not a Democrat. He is the Tammany candidate. Tammany nominated him but has not elected him and cannot."

Herbert Hoover was accused by Josephus Daniels, Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, in a speech at Birmingham, Ala., Mo., was recently the scene of a picnic arranged by the Mayor of Cameron, Mo., it is reported by the National Constitutional Democratic Committee.

Forty-eight women wage-earners, waitresses and workers in other trades who have lost their positions through legislation restricting the hours of women sponsored by Governor Smith, were presented at the "Hoover-Curtis Equal Rights Campaign dinner" of the National Woman's Party just given in New York.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, in a statement issued in Washington, the Associated Press says, that Governor Smith was guilty of misrepresentation in that part of his Sedalia speech referring to army housing conditions.

Tagging of Chicagoans with Hoover buttons has been scheduled. Two hundred have enlisted for the tagging corps.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Pattangall of Maine, a Democratic leader of that State, will spend the balance of the campaign in Oklahoma and Texas, speaking for Herbert Hoover, it is announced from the National Constitutional Democratic Committee, with headquarters at St. Louis. Mrs. Pattangall conferred there with M. D. Lightfoot, chairman of the committee, on her itinerary.

Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska, who has thus far taken no part in the political campaign, has announced he will enter the contest for Herbert Hoover and the Republican state ticket. He will cover several agricultural states on invitation of the Republican National Committee. He said he would reaffirm his stand on the surplus control bill, but that he believed Mr. Hoover more likely to secure this kind of legislation.

The liberal use of Democratic campaign funds to swing normally Republican farmers to Governor Smith, as evidenced in reports of the Democratic National Committee of its donations to the Smith farm organization in Chicago, is not likely to bear much fruit, according to James R. Howard, first president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Howard, an Iowan, is actively supporting Herbert Hoover.

Masons have been called upon to vote as the part of good citizenship, by the Masonic Chronicler, one of the principal Masonic periodicals of Chicago.

A Polish automobile campaign tour of the industrial district of northern Indiana has been arranged by Chicago Polish leaders. Speeches will be made in behalf of Republican congressional candidates and the Republican Presidential ticket.

James W. Good, western Republican campaign manager, issued a statement denouncing the circulation in Chicago of an anonymous card which attacks Governor Smith's candidacy on the score of his religious faith, the Associated Press says.

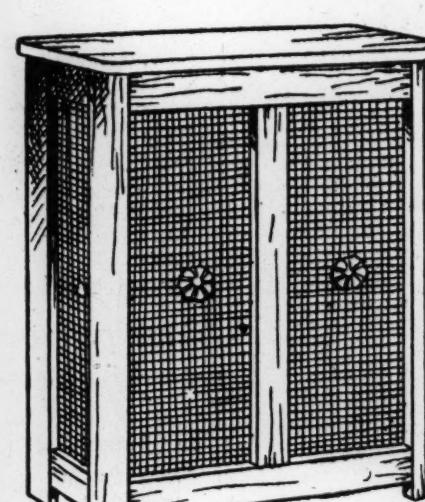
Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, in a speech in Memphis, Tenn., the Associated Press says, urged farmers to support Herbert Hoover as the candidate most worthy of a chance at solving the problems of agriculture.

William Hirth, chairman of the Corn Belt Committee, attacked the farm position of Herbert Hoover in a radio speech from Chicago, the Associated Press reports.

James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin, has volunteered his services as a speaker in the East for the Hoover-Curtis ticket, the Associated Press reports from New York.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, INC.

BROOKLYN



Radiator Enclosures

to hide the unsightly radiators

22.50

Lengths from 24 to 40 inches
Lengths from 41 to 56 inches, 27.50

Not only do they hide the unsightly radiator but they prevent unsightly smudges from forming on the wall and draperies. All metal construction and finished in any color to harmonize with your woodwork. Call Triangle 7200, Extension 618 and arrange to have our representative call and take measurement of your radiators.

A&S Convenient Payment Account on the purchase of 2 or more enclosures.

A&S LOWER FLOOR, WEST BUILDING

I doubt if he has ever read the budget act. I know he has never studied it. The budget helped us make the splendid fiscal record of the last 7½ years—the best made by any Administration in the history of our Government."

A tariff that will maintain legitimate business and "high and just standards of wages," but at the same time "strike at monopolies," was promised by Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, in the event of a Democratic victory, the Associated Press reports from Cheyenne, Wyo.

The persons who signed the statement are:

Hooper Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.;

W. L. Andrew, Roanoke, Va.; W. B. Bell, Mayor of Augusta, Ga.; Charles E. Brown, Gadsden, Ga.; George N. Clegg, Harrisonburg, Va.; Dan T. Cowart, Waycross, Ga.; Hamp Draper, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. William Atherton du Puy, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Godfrey, Decatur, Ala.; Fulton R. Gordon, Washington, D. C.; Wallace B. Hunter, Troy, N. Y.; R. Hugh Jarvis, Morgantown, W. Va.; Jeff McCarr, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Frank N. Mann, Huntington, W. Va.; George H. Malone, Dothan, Ala.; Alvin Moody, Houston, Tex.; Little Rust, Nashville, Tenn.; James A. Tate, Shelbyville, Tenn.; and Edgar W. Waybright, Jacksonville, Fla.

Pudding Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to have a few acres of big trees away from the noise of the city. In the Pudding Stone, convenient, comfortable and new excellent place is served. Write for folder. G. N. VINECENT, Roanoke, N. J.

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Evening Shirts are one of the most particular items of dress requiring fine materials and exacting care in fitting for which we are well known.

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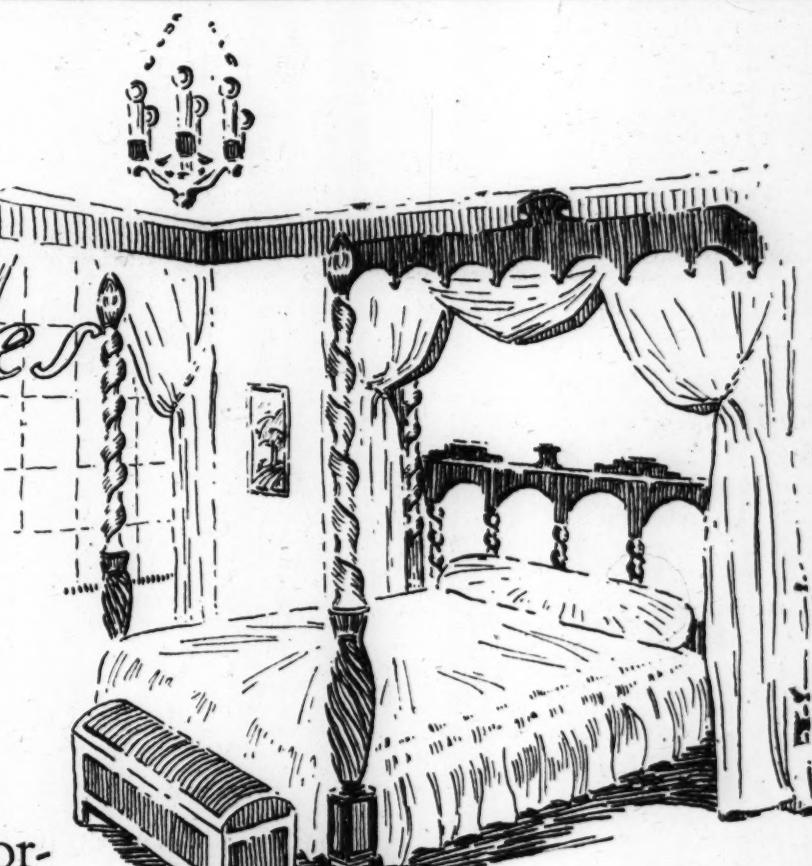
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Here is one mattress worthy of the most magnificently appointed residence, yet so enduring that it is an economy even for the less pretentious home! The Baker Blue Stripe Mattress is the result of 37 years of experience in fine mattress building. It is entirely handmade, with our especially designed inaspring unit, upholstered with selected curled hair. Unsurpassed in soft resilient sleeping comfort---and will never sag.

The BAKER BLUE STRIPE INASPRING HAIR MATTRESS

"WHAT THE WORLD RESTS ON"

To make this luxuriously soft mattress even more restful, combine it with a Baker Nabob Box Spring. See both at your Decorator's or Dealer's.

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Christian Science
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR BIG GAMES LISTED IN EAST

New England Has Three—Two Teams Invade West—Harvard Features

Four real big games head the weekend for eastern football with three of the games listed for New England cities. The one exception to the New England cities is the game between University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College, scheduled for Saturday. The other two are the Dartmouth-Columbia game at Hanover, N. H., the Harvard-United States Military Academy game at Boston, and the Yale-Brown game at New Haven.

Two other games of importance which are not taking place in the East which involve New England cities are the contests in Lansing, Mich., and Lincoln, Neb., in which Colgate invades the former for a battle with Michigan State and Syracuse the latter for a game with Nebraska.

The former gains its prominence from color as well as from football, for neither team has shown what might be taken as true strength although the Army had an early season game with Southern Methodist which it lost, a game in which it scored 13 and had to display considerable to win. The Crimson has had only two games and each one has hardly been a real workout upon which a good line could be secured on the team.

Big Game in Hanover

Probably foremost in the prominence for football alone is the Dartmouth-Columbia game with two high-powered offenses and rapidly strengthening defenses clashing with records of having been undefeated in three games to date. Neither team is able to lay claim to having been unscathed, however, for the Green and Blue, second upon by Norwich University and Allegheny while Columbia had its goal line crossed by Wesleyan last week.

Brown will have a hard test in playing in the Bowl at the Bowdoin in Maine. It had not been won since 1918 and late reports indicate that the Rhode Island team will not be at full strength to face the Ell: Yale is coming fast and is not desirous of taking chances against the Brown team because the Army eleven invades next week.

Plenty of rivalry exists in the Philadelphia game between Pennsylvania State and University of Pennsylvania. Last year Penn State won the football and the same situation prevails this season—this is the University lads are favored to win. Pennsylvania State lost to Bucknell last week, 6 to 0, and will be handicapped by the loss of two regular linemen. The Red and Blue is also ensuring the conflict minus a regular lineman.

East vs. West

Colgate and Syracuse left for the West to uphold eastern football standards. Syracuse has an old score of a 21-to-0 defeat received from Nebraska last year to make up for, and the Orange-clad players are after the honor to even up things. The Orange record to date lists three victories, starting with a small score of 14 to 6, against Cornell, 28 to 6, against Princeton, 61 to 6, last year. Princeton and Fordham have developed more of an offense than shown last week, it may give Holy Cross a real contest in Worcester.

Carnegie and Washington and Jefferson and Pittsburgh compete the larger games for Pennsylvania. The War & J. eleven went down to defeat last week, while Carnegie ran up a total of 45 points, but the former has lost its last six games this year and hopes to repeat. Princeton expects to show better against Fordham despite the scoreless tie with Virginia last week.

"Little Three" Play

Anberth, Williams and Wesleyan, "Little Three" members, have games scheduled with Hamilton, Rensselaer and Rochester respectively. Since all are home games the "Little Three" members expect to win. Both have two victories and a defeat, entitling them to the strong Tufts College eleven which has been undefeated since 1926. The assignment is big, but the Bowdon eleven appreciates the satisfaction of stopping Tufts with a game that has been three successive defeats, in no mood to be taken lightly and the Boston University eleven, entertaining Bates on the new Nickerson Field, Weston, has fully prepared for the hard battle. Colby has a rather light assignment with Williams Polytechnic Institute for the week-end opponent. University of Maine and New Hampshire should have quite a clash, each having won two of their three games this season. The Maine eleven scored a 13-to-6 win last year, but New Hampshire has done its wiping that out.

NEWARK SIGNS CLEGHORN

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark club of the Canadian-American Hockey League has announced the signing of George W. Clegghorn, former captain of the Boston Bruins. Clegghorn, it was announced, will manage and coach the Newark club. He succeeds Eddie Cleghorn, manager of the Pittsburgh sextet of the National League.

Overwhelming Demand for Yale-Army Tickets

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS New Haven, Conn.

AN OVERWHELMING demand for tickets for the Yale-Army game and the request of West Point for an additional allotment have made it necessary for the Yale management to deny city officials tickets on their application. The total of applications for the game was \$9,000 and the seating capacity of the bowl is slightly over 74,000.

Leader of the Golden Bears



CAPT. IRVINE L. PHILLIPS '29
University of California Football Eleven of 1928.

WEST POINT SQUAD NOW AT BELMONT C. C.

Football Team Reported in Good Condition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASKETBALL was elevated to the rank of a major sport at Princeton University by vote of the undergraduate athletic committee. It now holds an even place with the other five major sports—football, baseball, crew, track and field.

In the basketball, Princeton '30 is proving to be the most valuable offensive player. He is a triple-threat man and does most of the punting and passing for the Bears. He has overcome most of the faults he displayed last year and Coach Price expects him to be a valuable addition to the team. He plays halfback with S. L. Barr '30 as his running mate. Barr, a heavier back, is also a triple-threat man and is a tower of strength for California on the defense. C. Schmitz '30 has been added to the backfield, a letterman of two years. At quarterback Coach Price has L. G. Eisan '30, open-field star.

Among the other backfield men, there are two halfbacks of likely sophomores, as well as half a dozen veterans from last year's squad. They are: H. R. Breckinridge '29, quarterback; H. A. Bruno '30, halfback; Paul Clymer '30, halfback; J. E. Coffield '31, halfback; F. C. Dunn '30, halfback; T. Garrity '31, fullback; F. G. Gill '29, halfback; J. C. Hicklingham '31, fullback; E. L. Lane '30, halfback; S. R. Newman '29, halfback and quarterback; F. E. Ribble '30, quarterback; C. L. Rice '30, halfback; F. Schlitzinger '30, halfback; E. W. C. Van Horn '29, halfback, and D. Lindgren '30, fullback, and end. On the offensive line, Coach Price has L. G. Eisan '30, open-field star.

This is the first time in the history of the court game at Tigertown that it has been a major sport.

Hockey was given major ranking four years ago. It was also decided to give a new junior varsity insignia, "PAA," for members of the second team in football, hockey, baseball and basketball on condition that they take part in a majority of the games.

Bruins May Secure Trotter of Grads

Boston Hockey Club May Get Star Canadian Amateur

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASKETBALL was elevated to the rank of a major sport at Princeton University by vote of the undergraduate athletic committee. It now holds an even place with the other five major sports—football, baseball, crew, track and field.

There were 33 players in the squad and according to trainer Frank W. Barron, the personnel is in good condition for the contest. Following long, but not too interesting trip, the players were kept from meeting outsiders and were sent to their rooms to rest.

Exercise in the form of golf and tennis was given to the players and the majority of the players this morning and buses carried them to the Stadium to familiarize themselves with the wind conditions and locations shortly after noon.

The cadet corps of approximately 120 who will furnish the support for the team as well as give the Boston public a peek at the traditional parades, will arrive Saturday morning and have a parade and luncheon on the university tomorrow afternoon.

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Household Arts and Crafts

How I Financed and Furnished a Home

THE grey rustic bungalow, of whose financier with a shoestring the readers of this page were told last Friday, had to be furnished for \$600. An interior decorator was consulted who gave excellent assistance for a small fee. It is wise economy to consult a trained decorator instead of running risks and making mistakes which have to be remedied when one trusts exclusively to one's own inexpert and experimental ideas.

The windows were the first consideration. A theatrical gauze dyed a deep gold was chosen for the two living rooms and the dining room. This material, which was 54 inches wide, cost \$1.25 a yard. It gave a golden glow even on dark days to the somber woodwork and gray walls. The charge for making and hanging was only \$1.50 a pair. The decorator curtained the kitchen in white scrim with gay-colored, tub-fast, sun-fast borders. The bedroom downstairs she curtained with dotted Swiss trimmed with yellow organdy ruffles. The two attic bedrooms with their low windows were finished, one in dotted Swiss and shades of yellow rickrack, and the other in rose.

The Dining Room

Furniture, of course, had to be bought. The decorator went shopping with me and a happy time we had visiting second-hand stores and an antique shop. Someone's old solid walnut, drop-leaf kitchen table with the print of the dishpan still in evidence on one leaf, became the dining table, purchased for the price of \$5. With a little effort it was refinished with a stain. To go with this I bought four walnut chairs and a small chest of drawers. The chest I used for linen and silver. We were first given the idea of an antique dining set by finding in the attic of the house, a clap-trap walnut medallion. This piece, rubbed down and repaired, fitted as a serving table. Two rugs were secured at a "closing-out" sale. They were second-grade products of a well-known rug manufacturer. The tones, blue and gold, were soft and pretty on the dark floors. The large size, 9x12, was placed in the living room; the smaller rug, 7x9, in the small dining-room.

A second-hand chaise longue in

Dietzen's Corn-Top Bread

One slice folds quickly into a treat that brings out the full goodness of the finest sandwich spread.

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Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ESKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

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The Camel Cleaning Cream. It effectively cleanse the pores and leaves the skin fresh and clear. Send now for a jar—\$1.00 postpaid. Camel Face Powder, \$1.00 a box.
ADALINE F. THOMAS
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KITTY KRAFT APRON
TEN for ONE DOLLAR
Just Wear and Throw Away!
KITTY KRAFT APRONS are made especially new. They are made in attractive designs of special fabrics. They wash easily and are strong and durable. Wear them all day if you like. No laundering—no bother.

A Wonderful Prize or Christmas Gift
Put up in attractive gift package, ten aprons for one dollar, postpaid.

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Through Dealers Only

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STOP Half-Soling Shoes!

RESISTOL is GUARANTEED to greatly lengthen the wear obtained from leather soles. It also waterproofs leather permanently. It instantly penetrates the impregnated leather and with a powerful PERMANENT binder which resists all abrasive action—the cut cannot penetrate.

It is a year-round steady proposition which will pay off in a large and moderate return to one of large proportions. It does NOT require long hours. Personal supervision by auto not necessary but helpful.

Kesek Auto Dry Wash cloth has been constructed by the best men for years now in the Christian Science Monitor Saturday Evening Post, Liberty and American. In the past few months Kesek Radiograms have been sent every night over 26 of the red or blue stations of the air to a total population east of the Rockies and to many distant people. National distribution is through Ford dealers and the retail stores. In New York and Newark, Kesek Radiograms are also obtainable at Colonial Gasoline stations identified by the green pump.

For further information, please be interested in looking into this further. Write to Kesek Inc., 14 Park Street, Boston, Mass. All reasonable information will be promptly furnished.

mahogany, with a gayly colored pad, two good second-hand walnut tables, several second-hand walnut and mahogany chairs; two walnut-framed oval mirrors, and a cheerful open-face coal stove helped to furnish the larger of the two living rooms. Fortunately I had several good pictures for the walls and plenty of good books to fill the built-in bookshelves. Later I added to the collection a second-hand mahogany piano of excellent tone. From time to time I picked up, as the opportunity offered, odd pieces, such as footstools, electric lamps, candlesticks and vases.

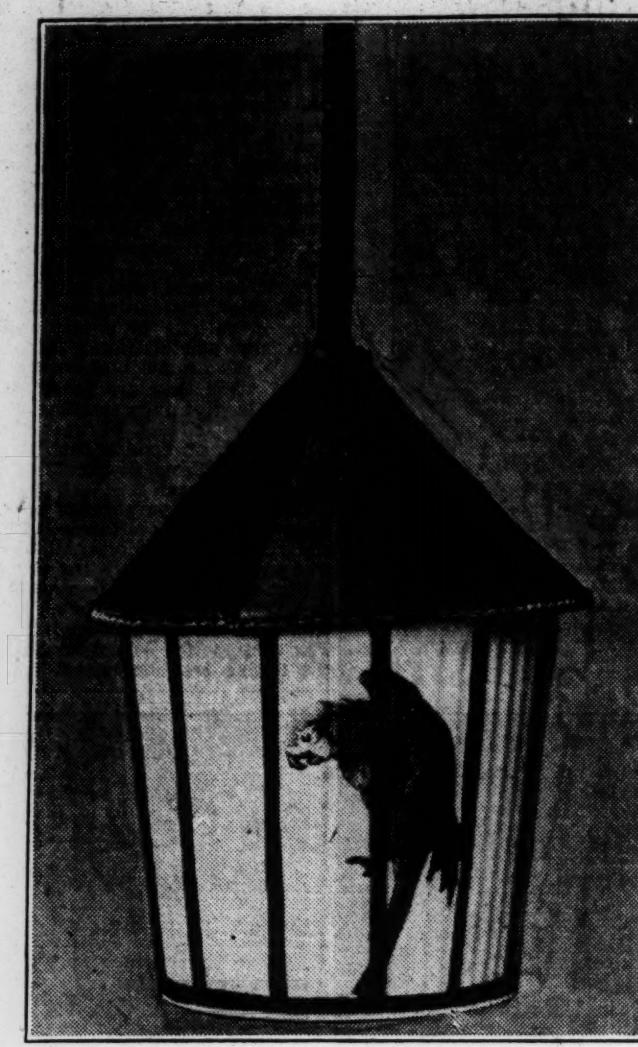
The small interior living room was furnished in oak, and made into a comfortable lounging place for the man of the house.

The kitchen needed practically no furnishing, as it was complete in itself, even to the cook stove, which the former owner had included in the kitchen. By covering the worn places by two rag rugs costing 79 cents, the kitchen was complete. Six pine chairs at \$1.50 each were purchased, the varnish removed, the chairs enameled black, and a flower design stenciled on the back of each. With their gay seat pads of flowered cretonne and glue them on opposite sides of the basket.

Finishing Touches

Notice that the bag looks very much like a parrot cage with the bird inside. To do this, mix gold bronze powder with bronzing liquid and apply it, as paint. If preferred, paint or lacquer of such color as will harmonize with the room decorations may be used.

Cut two gayly colored parrot motifs from crepe paper or cretonne and glue them on opposite sides of the basket.



For Special Occasions and Special Places, This Lantern, Easily Made at Home, is Very Jolly.

A Laundry Bag That Looks Like a Bird Cage

A LAUNDRY bag that is decorative enough to keep in one's bedroom or bathroom for the convenient daily disposal of soiled delicate things that one washes out with the hands, is shown in the photograph. One makes it from an inexpensive waste basket of cardboard, tin or fiber, from cardboard, black felt, parrot motifs and a tasseled black bathrobe cord.

Cut a circle of heavy cardboard a little more than twice as wide across the top of the waste basket. Fit the center of the circle mark and slit the cardboard from the edge to the marks in center, let the two cut edges enough to form a nicely shaped cone and so that the edge of the cone projects two inches over the edge of the basket. Cut out the extra material, bring the edges together and fasten them by gluing over the slit on both top and bottom, strips of strong muslin.

Scissors and Glue

When the glue is thoroughly dry, cut a hole through the center of

New Christmas Cards
\$2.00 for Hand Coloring
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110 Summer Street, Boston

HAIR NETS
30 FOR \$1

Makes Household Pressing a Joy Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times

Mother's Ezzy Slide Pressing Cloth

Wonderful Special Treated Cloth—No More Scouring!—No More Stickiness!—Waxing of Irons!

You can press Men's, Women's and Children's wearings in a moment with the skill of a skillful tailor.

You can use any kind of Iron.

50c

An Ideal Gift—Pleasant Remembrance EZZY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH CO. 446 Main Street, Cincinnati, O. (Dealers and Agents Wanted)

HONEY

Orange Blossom Honey

HONEY

EDUCATIONAL

"Trade Groups" Form Working Units in This Mexican School

OVER in one corner of Mexico City, Mex., is a section which seems to have been forgotten by the good citizens of the community. Instead of streets, corduroy lanes wander aimlessly around, ending abruptly in the doorway of a mud hut where pigs and children play together in the dirt. Everything has a drab and dusty look. Progress stops when neglect occupies the picture exclusively. The great Mexican public school system has not troubled to cross the borders of this Colonia de la Bolsa, as it is called by the natives. Everything is apparently at standstill, with just one exception. That exception is the school founded by Mr. Orosepe with an educational idea behind it which has proved wonderfully successful.

No one seems to know from whence Mr. Orosepe came. One Sunday morning he appeared in the streets of the Colonia de la Bolsa pushing a wheelbarrow full of books. When he offered them to the natives, whether or not they could read, they took them. Obtaining something for nothing was a new experience.

The following Sunday Mr. Orosepe returned with new books to be exchanged for the ones left the week previous. Out of a collection of 700 books he has never lost even one.

With the desire to read and learn awakened in the hearts of these people it was natural that the children asked him to get them a school, as there had never been one in the district. So he went to the Department of Education and asked for a building in which classes could be held. Only an abandoned beer garden, wrecked during the revolution, was available. This Mr. Orosepe accepted, much to the surprise of the authorities.

Together with the children, Mr. Orosepe tore down the old building and built up a new one. There was no direction during the reconstruction process. Each child worked to the best of his ability. Some being more efficient than others, it naturally developed that "commissioners" were appointed, with just enough authority to make the work seem play. Without realizing the labor, the job of clearing the grounds was completed quickly.

Requested by Small Boy

Then came a request from one small boy for some land to cultivate. Only the optimism of a child could visualize growth in that arid soil. More boys began to put in their requests for a small patch of ground where they could work to the heart's content. So the land was subdivided and a commission of agricultural experts appointed. Next a teacher of writing and arithmetic was obtained. In order to secure land they must make formal application on a duly witnessed paper. This entitled them to a document with a big red seal proving their clear title to their little holding. It will be seen that it was necessary that the child be able to read, write and figure in order to buy the land, work it intelligently, and sell the crops at a profit.

From the original idea, born in the minds of the children, has grown a school which would be a credit to any community. While the equipment is extremely crude, one must remember that the funds of any kind to start with these little Mexicans have built something which is extraordinarily interesting and practical. Today this school has become a group of sindicatos or labor unions, each one complete in itself, yet forming part of the central educational idea.

Miniature Labor Unions

The sindicatos all operate along the same lines. There is a secretary and treasurer besides the necessary commissioner. Each member pays, from his earnings, a small sum or assessment to the general fund of the sindicato. This, with whatever profit is made in that particular union, is divided into three parts. One-third is set aside for the purchase of new

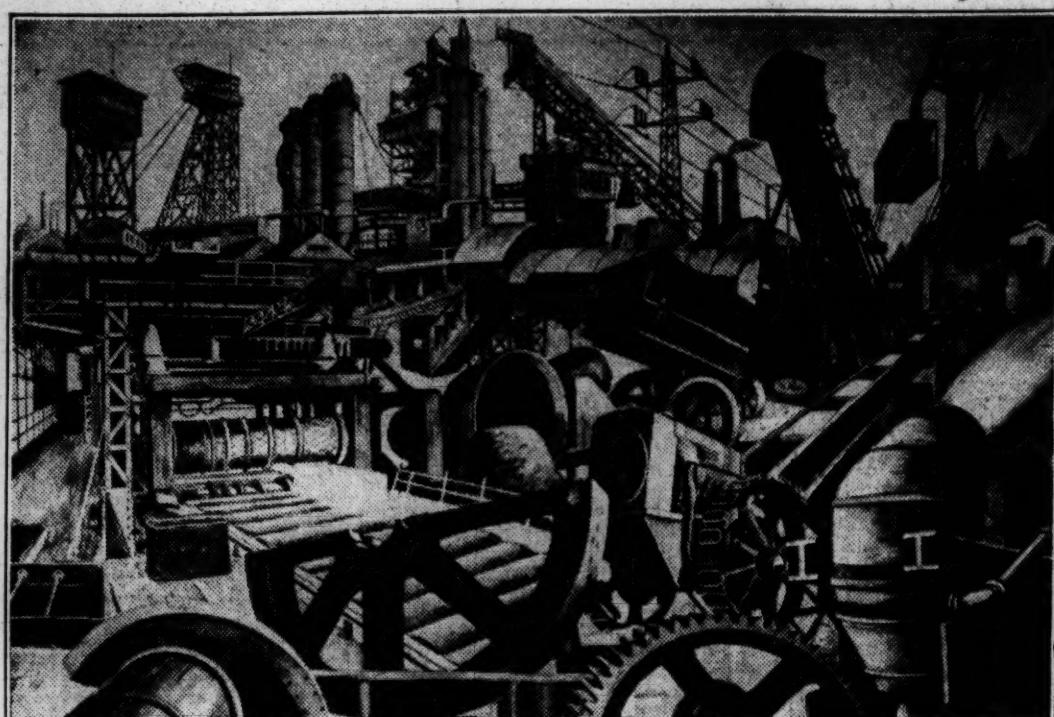
tools and equipment. A second third is paid into the school bank for the general upkeep of the school, while the balance, clear profit, is divided among the members.

Each child selects his own sindicato, his choice depending entirely upon personal tastes, abilities and future trade application of the knowledge obtained. There is a machinists' union where tailors, seamstresses, tailors and seamstresses, customers being both pupils and residents of the near-by community. For the sum of 5 centavos a month any child in the school can insure trousers, vests, petticoats and shirts against the usual run of disaster often peculiar to such garments in childhood.

Community Work for Common Profit

A weekly school paper is printed by the printers' union. Small job printing is also taken in from the outside. The bakers' union supplies both customers in and outside the school. The shoemakers ply their trade in much the same fashion as the tailors. Timsmiths, farmers, carpenters, cooks and other sindicatos operate on approved union ideas. And, by the way, the term union in the Mexican sense means community work for the common profit.

Theoretically there are no teachers in this school. That is, no teachers with set tasks for each pupil daily. The children through native intuition, intelligent prompting and a whole-souled desire to make a decent

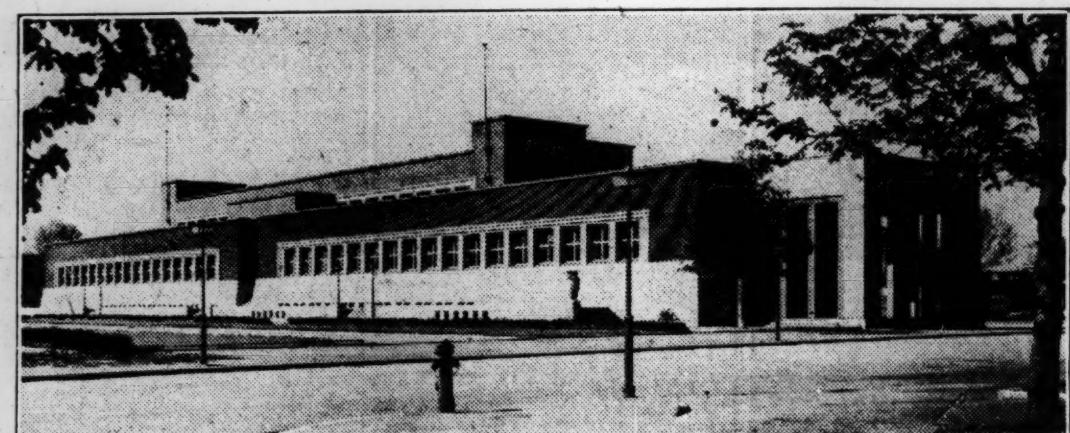


Presenting Steel and Iron, a Chart in the Düsseldorf Museum.

living by learning a useful trade, are exercising their mental and physical capabilities through work, in much the same way the ordinary child functions during play hours. Work to these little folks is play.

Practically there are no teachers in this school. That is, no teachers with set tasks for each pupil daily. The children through native intuition, intelligent prompting and a whole-souled desire to make a decent

problem too hard to solve he brings to the teacher, and together they work it out. This insures application and attention. When justice must be meted out, the court is ready for the purpose. And so on through the different stages of living as any community knows it. The problem of teaching the children has been attacked from the angle of having the child work out the task alone and when necessary call in the teacher for guidance.



The New Museum of Economics and Social Subjects, Düsseldorf, Germany, Which Offers Much in the Way of Popular Education.

Traffic, Electricity and Other Teaching Models in This Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Düsseldorf

THIS new Museum of Economics and Social Subjects which has been opened this summer in Düsseldorf is the first of its kind in Europe. Düsseldorf is the metropolis of the Lower Rhine, and its importance as an administrative center in the heart of the heavy industrial region of the Ruhr. The need for popular education, especially in the fundamentals and theories of economics, has long been recognized in the Rhineland; but one of the difficulties has been the lack of a suitable technique; for such a museum must elucidate the problems of life and make them visually comprehensible to the man in the street.

Technical Questions

This difficulty has been overcome with much ingenuity. The policy is to select and simplify the most topical questions of social and economic importance, to strip them of their academic and political associations, and to bring home their meaning to the individual by striking charts and models. Thus diagrams in vivid colors have been preferred to masses of figures.

Most of the models can be set in motion by turning a handle or switch. An elaborate speed test, for instance, in the department of traffic, has been worked out for eight different vehicles which start simultaneously along metal tracks on pressing a button. Each is accompanied by a crimson thread of electric light, which connects the cars of the Santa Maria, the Savannah, the Mauretania and the Bremen, which can be propelled at their own speeds across a miniature Atlantic.

According to the ribbon which traces their course the Santa Maria took 70 days for the trip while the German fliers reached Greenly Island in the Bremen in one day nine hours.

Parties of School Children

Such movement and lighting devices have attracted large parties of school children who are regular visitors.

When fresh material is ready those sections that have been on view will be sent on tour through the country.

This will help to keep the information up-to-date and secure the cooperation of the whole people.

Having Much at Heart the Teaching of Adults

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cambridge, Eng.

THE seventh annual conference of the British Institute of Adult Education was held recently at Cambridge and was attended by over 250 delegates and friends. The organization, whose work has now grown to such an extent all over the country, devoted one session of the conference to the question of the supply of tutors as of vital importance. This subject is treated at considerable length in the recently issued report published by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees under the title of "The Tutor in Adult Education," and stresses the value of the voluntary element in this type of education.

It was said that the adult teacher should be paid properly or not at all. There was a great place for the voluntary worker not only as tutor, but as organizer and propagandist, but there was also an essential need for the full-time staff tutor.

Radio an Important Aid

As was inevitable, the relation between radiocasting and adult education formed the subject of addresses and discussions. It was pointed out how valuable radiocasting was in remote places and for advanced courses for small groups of students.

Entertainment for 1928-30 now open.

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Enrollment for 1928-30 now open.</p

THE HOME FORUM

How to Be a Famous Author—Helps On

I HAD been invited for a week-end to the home of my favorite author. Favorite on three counts—first, because she had lovely thoughts; secondly, because she could weave, out of words, such delicate garments for those thoughts; thirdly, because there seemed such depths of learning underlying everything she wrote.

Her home, I thought, would be naturally a harbor for books, on deep subjects that one would like. She herself was a perfect hostess; that I had heard from all who had been her guests. There were always flowers in the guest room, and pen and ink and paper. Of course there were always the newest magazines on the bedside table and an excellent reading light.

In the living room there were comfortable chairs and an open wood fire, soft candlelight when one was not reading; and silence, for she was usually about her business, at her writing or in the kitchen, adjoining. She loved to cook, and she could cook.

There was no confusion of cooking when I got there, but music of things simmering; and odors, appetizing but elusive.

I was shown into my little bedroom and left alone. While I took off my hat, coat and gloves I perused over the books—Kipling's *Soldier Three* and *Douglas' Messer Marco Polo*; *Pig Iron*, by Norris, and *Warwick Deeping's Doomsday*. An *Essential Reading*, Galsworthy's latest chronicle of the well-loved *Forsyte*; a little, worn yellow edition of *Pembroke*. That I took in my hand, glancing through the keenly remembered pages. Why, I have often wondered, do the modern advocates of "stark, raw drama" go to Russia for their literature when Mary E. Wilkins Freeman has written such an epic, scenes laid right in our own New England?

I wondered a little, as my eye traveled along this bedroom bookshelf, at the lightness of the literature. Magazines on deeper matters lay on the table, and yet—it was not quite what I had expected from this learned lady. The desk in the living room, however, lessened this disappointment. Here were Sandburg's Lincoln and Johnson's Andrew Jackson. The Letters of the Brownsings, with poems of both Elizabeth and Robert. Edward Lear's *Nonsense Books*; *The Story of Santa Claus* and *Bohemian Stories*. One needed nonsense, I had always heard, as balance to one's weightier work.

But whence came her knowledge of weighty subjects? Ah! On a revolving bookcase near her typewriter were volumes that were more in keeping with my own ideas of what would be her favorite books. I puffed up one, and turned the pages,

looked up expectantly as she came from the kitchen, expecting to hear joyous words of approval, and chat with a congenial companion—meaning myself—over this and the other books at hand.

"Listen to this," she said, seating herself in an old Spanish chair. She opened a little blue pamphlet and read aloud:

"For a carnation fragrance burn a small handful of cloves upon bits of orange or apple peelings in a tin dish! Isn't that a good idea?" she looked up, smiling. "Did you notice a carnation fragrance, or the odor of onions?"

"I noticed something very nice, in the air," I tossed my answer carelessly, "but this book—"

"Or burn dried orange rind or a pinch of soda on a hot stove," she was reading aloud again.

"Why?" I wanted to know.

"To eliminate disagreeable odors," she answered. "There's a whole page of them." Flipping the pages of her pamphlet she read again aloud, from the index at the back:

"Odors, cooking, etc., to remove—

8-9. 'Onions, odors and other helps—

8, 16, 60.' These pages give all sorts of things, and you'd be surprised what a cross-index they have achieved in just two pages. Here's 'Water, hard, how to soften.' And 'Weeds—how to destroy'; and 'Toys,' her eyes were traveling upward, "white woolen, how to make," and—

"But what is it all about?" I asked amazed; and she stared at me, equally amazed.

"About? It's about everything. This book has some imitators but no equals," she declared. "It's my favorite book."

She put it down and went away again, to see about her cooking.

I laid down the book on an absurdist pamphlet. The title, elicited by my friend, the famous author, was printed on the front cover page, below a line of verse setting forth the value of the contents, available to all who would consult the index:

*Yet should your effort prove in vain
We'll say not where to put the blame—
T'were impolite.*

That was not very good verse, but the contents of the book left nothing to be desired. Here were suggestions for a woman traveler: "Take tube of shaving cream instead of soap," "A coat hanger out of newspaper," "If cellar stairs are dark, Helps out." How the Chinese people remove an ink-stain—How to clean windows. Helps on How to put a edge on the meat-chopper. Helps on whitening and softening the hands. And how to freshen a wilted chiffon, so graphically explained that I was possessed with the desire to go out and get some chiffon and will it (but—the book did not tell me how to do this, and I was disappointed), only that I might see it regain, according to directions, its original beauty.

And on the outside back cover page one learned what stone was suitable to one's month of birth; saw listed the Seven Wonders of the World, could read Seven Old Bible Recipes. And that the Bible was well printed at Altenz, Germany, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and that it is now worth in five hundred and twenty-eight different languages. And many other facts.

I stayed over into the next week.

"You won't mind if I wash the paint, will you?" my hostess asked, getting up from the typewriter. "That's the way I rest from writing."

She went into the kitchen and came back, studying the index of the blue-backed pamphlet.

"Ah, here it is," she said, after a moment's reading, disappeared. I heard her busy in the next room. Then she came back to her desk. After an hour she stopped writing, and soon thereafter I saw her wringing a cloth over a pan of steaming water.

She took off the cloth to the finger spots on the wood work, lifted it up, looked, and a shadow passed across her face. She dipped the cloth again in the pan of water, that looked hot but was not clear, wrung it out and passed it delicately over the doorframe.

"Read me what it says there," she directed me, "about woodwork."

I took up the pamphlet, turned to the index, looked down the last column, skipping over—"Sparrows, how to—Salt—too much, remedy for—Sewing Machine Helps—Stamping, how to separate—Telephone, How to Deafen Bells—Veils and laces, how to—and so for—Woodwork, Cleaning Helps, etc., etc., and, turning to the page indicated, read or started to read various paragraphs whose heading indicated appropriateness. But each time she stopped me—until it came to this phrase:

"Water in which onions have been boiled makes a magic cleaner for white paint."

"I am using water in which onions have been boiled"; in her voice was the surprised note of a child who discovered a deviation in an oft-repeated tale: "and how can that book say it is magic? It isn't."

"But you haven't tried yet," I took the cloth from my friend—the author rubbed the woodwork, saw-the fingerprints vanish. "There," I said, "it is magic."

But she shook her head.

"It ought to have been an instantaneous reaction," she said, the only words uttered during that visit that sounded like the author of the essays I admire.

That is why I want to go again to see her.

Also, because I want to learn, in two lines, How to Bathe a Baby—I haven't any how to clean hair-ribbons, my hair bobbed; how to make peanut butter—never eat the stuff; how to clean corndogs and to make a dusky dusky horse to grow a rubber plant, that I would not grow for hire; and how to open a sealed envelope, which—yes—I always want to do, to add a postscript,



Reproduced with permission of Marcel Guiot, Paris

A Musician of Montmartre. After an Etching by Arthur William Heintzelman.

Fiddlers' Row, Soho

Few people could tell you the favorite meeting-place for orchestra musicians in London, for London does not know many interesting things about itself. Just as you would never find Petticoat Lane in the London Directory, so you would never trace Fiddlers' Row. The street is officially called Archer, and it runs at the back of the Theatreland of Shaftesbury Avenue.

Soho from its earliest days was the center of the violin-making trade in London, and even today there are many prominent violin dealers and fiddle-makers in Wardour Street, such as Beau and Goodwin, Anthony Chanot, and Hart and Son. The Hill family, which is looked upon as the head of the fiddle-making and dealing trade in London, removed to Bond Street from Soho about forty years ago.

France has adopted Heintzelman and, by this publication, it acknowledges him the first portrait painter of the country. Indeed, it is safe to say that in his portrait of Heintzelman, even as a boy, showed great promise. He was still under twenty when he won the traveling scholarship to Europe, offered by the Rhode Island School of Design, and so met fate to face the etchings of Rembrandt. His debut as an etcher came in 1915, and already the leading museums of the world, as well as discerning collectors, are proud to own any of the one hundred and thirty-two prints named in the Guiot index.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

BY FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Great Northern Railway shows the best operating reports of any railroad in the Northwest. For purposes of comparison, the Interstate Commerce Commission's latest (July) operating reports are employed in the comparison and in place of the actual figures for each item listed below, the relative rank of the several railways is noted, No. 1 denoting the best performance in each case. The sum of these figures therefore represents the relative efficiency of the roads in question and the carrier having the lowest score is obviously the road nearest the top in each item in which comparisons are made.

The roads cited include the four principal northwestern roads, together with the Burlington, a large part of which is readily comparable with these roads and also the Rock Island, which, in turn, is comparable with the Burlington. Relative ratings are to be given at Boston University.

Car miles per car day.....
Per cent. loaded.....
Gross ton miles per train hour.....
Gross tons per train.....
Net tons per train.....
Net ton miles per car day.....
Pounds coal per 1000 gross ton miles.....
Locomotive miles per day.....

Total.....
The Great Northern shows the highest rank, with the Burlington second, Milwaukee third, Rock Island fourth, Northern Pacific fifth and Northwestern sixth.

Rail Athletic Meets

Various railroads in the past few years have developed regular athletic carnivals as a means of interesting their employees. Supervisors of athletics are employed and every effort is made to interest men and women in the railroad service in participating in one or another of the sports for which teams are formed. Interdepartmental games are played and tournaments conducted, in which the champions for the entire railroad are determined, these sports including a wide range, such as track, baseball, basketball, golf, tennis, swimming and others.

In the track meets particularly the ability of the railroad men as athletes may be noted, since the times and distances may be compared with the standard records for

these events. To those who are familiar with track records the following marks attained in the Union Pacific and Milwaukee will be of value for their excellence, especially in view of the limited time and inadequate facilities for training which the men enjoy. Some of these marks follow: 50-yard dash, 5.4-5 sec.; mile relay, 3 min. 42-4.5 sec.; 100-yard dash, 10.1-5 sec.; high hurdles, 16.1-5 sec.; 440-yard run, 52.1-5 sec.; 400-yard relay, 41 sec.; pole vault, 11 ft. 6 in.; broad jump, 21 ft. 4½ in.

School Opens

Boston & Maine Railroad employees have re-entered school for special instruction in a variety of subjects pertaining to their work in the accounting, freight and passenger departments. More than 400 employees have availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain instruction from officials of the railroad in the work of their departments. Lectures are to be given at Boston University.

The publication is edited by W. N. Doak, who also acts as legislative agent of the Brotherhood at Washington. It contains a number of articles and reprints of articles on economic subjects, a fiction story, a discussion of the pending wage dispute in western territory, and editorials.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in the observation car of the Birmingham Special of the Southern Railway, this train leaving Washington at 3:45 p. m. and reaching Birmingham following afternoon.

This newspaper is also carried in the Seaboard Air Line's train, known both as the Southerner and the Atlanta Special, leaving Washington at 3:40 p. m., carrying sleepers for the east and west coasts of Florida, together with Atlanta-Birmingham cars which make up the Atlanta Special from Hamlet, N. C.

New Sleepers

New compartment cars are being placed in the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central, each car containing six compartments and three drawing rooms, with connecting doors between. The cars are named Glen Mawr, Glen Aubrey and other Glen's. Each room contains a wardrobe, individual steam valves, a reading lamp instead of a socket-light and other innovations.

Interest to Travelers

The Alken-Augusta Special of the Southern Railway now leaves New

York at 1:05 p. m., via Pennsylvania Railroad, with sleepers for Alken and Augusta, reaching those points

in

Canada.

the

consideration of rail matters.

The Railway Age speaks for the railroad industry and management;

the Railroad Employee is exclusively concerned with the veteran associations of railroad men who have been in service 20 years or more on eastern railroads, and the innumerable employee magazines published by the railroads are largely local in their scope, purporting only to deal with questions of interest to men and

women of the roads publishing these timely little journals. The Railroad Trainmen, however, is the official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and deals with questions of interest to the members of that order in the United States and Canada.

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HOTEL

LIVE-STOCK PRICES FALL AT CHICAGO

Fed Steers and Yearlings Off 75 Cents—Hogs and Lambs Also Decline

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In the face of very bearish influences, the chief of which were increased receipts and a very thin shipping demand during the week at the Union Stock Yards, killing off the market and the cattle market, fed steers and yearlings lost 75 cents to \$1.25. In a general way, the downtown amount was \$1.

Hogs also worked lower, decline in that branch of the trade amounting to 25 to 50 cents, with the exception of a few days when the market was covered by the lowest prices since April.

Fat hams fluctuated, closing weak to unevenly lower than the high time after top kinds had reached \$13.90 according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All classes and grades of fed steers suffered the downturn. But heavy kinds lost more than light offerings, and as a rule, in between more than choice kinds were holding except specially where selling above \$1.75 in the week closed, and most of the crop was going at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Thick fleshed but rough heavy fed steers were available at \$14 to \$15, and yearlings at \$15 to \$16, while 16½ kinds a few weeks ago increased supplies of fed steers during the winter season remain a very bearish factor, not only at the moment, but for the future. And as the week closed another bearish item at least for the present, was a threatened kosher butcher strike on the Atlantic seaboard.

Western grass steers on killer account suffered a break of 50 to 75 cents, selling largely at \$10.50 to \$12. Feathers were not reported, although feeder steers at 75 cents and light thin-fleshed yearlings with quality, the latter closing the week firm.

Well bred western stockers sold up to \$12.50. With the exception of a single sale of 500 head at \$12.50 to 25 to 50 cents, the sheep-stock market dragged most of the week, showing strength at the close, however, on a more or less forced market. Not many cows sold above \$9.50, cutting generally lower than the high time.

Most butcher hogs were selling below \$10 as the week closed. The week's extreme top was \$12.25, but closing sessions saw \$9.50 to \$9.90 taking the bulk. Lightweights and pigs shared the decline, with 200-pound averages going at \$9 to \$10.25.

As the week closed, it was largely an \$8.75 to \$8.90 market on packing sows, only a few on the butcher order making \$9. Choice native lambs topped at \$13.90, mostly fat and western, some at \$12.75 to \$13. Throwout natives active at \$10 to \$10.50. Feeders were available as the week closed at \$12.25 to \$13.

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do 50 pf..... 90

do com..... 94

Am Founders Corp. 12½% 58..... 42

do 6% pf..... 42

do 7% pf..... 44

do 7% pf..... 44

Am Invst Corp. 12½% 13½..... 50

do 7% pf..... 50

Am Invst Corp. 12½% 13½..... 50

do 7% pf..... 50

Atlantic & Pac Int'l Corp. 18% 20..... 70

Beacon Participation Inc. 18% 20..... 70

Canadian Bk Pfr Tchr D. 18% 20..... 70

Canvast Stock Inv Corp. 12½% 15½..... 50

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Diversified Tr Shrs. 21½% 22½..... 150

do ser B. 18½% 20..... 150

Domestic & Overseas Inv. 18% 20..... 150

F. L. Andrews Inv Corp. 78% 80..... 70

Federated Capital Corp. 39% 42..... 23

do pf. new 38% 42..... 23

First Fed For Inv. 96% 99..... 100

Financial Invst Co. 28% 30%..... 100

Guardian Invstn (Cape) do pf..... 26

do pf..... 26

Guardian Investors 21% 24..... 24

do 6% units 31% 34..... 24

Investors Trustee Shs. 15% 18%..... 100

Investment Invst Co. 14% 17%..... 100

Joint Investors 33% 37%..... 100

do 5% pf. 33% 37%..... 100

Lincoln Mut Inv Tr Units. 108% 113%..... 100

Mackay-Smith Inv Corp. A. 100% 104%..... 100

Mutual Inv Tr. 11% 12%..... 100

Oil Shrd Inv Units. 29% 31%..... 100

Old Colony Tr Inv Assoc. 8% 9%..... 100

Pacific Invst Corp. 8% 9%..... 100

Pow Bk Inv Tr. 28% 32%..... 100

do warrants 8% 8%..... 100

President Trustee Shs. 4% 6%..... 100

Railroad & Light Sec. 22% 22%..... 100

Second Int'l Corp. 48% 52%..... 100

do pf. 48% 52%..... 100

do 6% B. 43% 46%..... 100

Second Financial Invst. 27% 29%..... 100

Shawmut Association 40% 40%..... 100

Standard Inv Ser Corp. 18% 20%..... 100

do com 18% 20%..... 100

Standard Invstng. 24% 26%..... 100

State Street Inv Corp. 15½% 15½%..... 100

Trustee Shd Oil Shares. 10% 11%..... 100

do 5% 5%..... 100

Guardian Invstn 8% 8%..... 100

Old Am Inv Corp. 47% 52%..... 100

do 42% 43%..... 100

Shawmut Bk Inv Tr. 42% 46%..... 100

do 52% 55%..... 100

10% rights. *Ex-dividend.

TRINIDAD STEEL APPRECIATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Trinidad Steel Company common stock when the company was organized 22 years ago would now amount to \$3,000,000, based on figures published today. This investment would have bought 10 shares of stock, each worth \$300. The 10 shares, would have become 121 shares, with a value of \$8515. Besides the stock dividend, there would have been received.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Loans of stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by the First Federal Bank and its branch in New York City on Oct. 17 showed an increase of \$7,507,000 to total of \$10,380,000, compared with \$5,882,000 on Oct. 10, the previous high record, and \$2,454,107,000 on Oct. 18, 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to \$100 p. m.)

OIL COMPANY MAY INCREASE ITS DIVIDEND

Standard of Indiana May Give Consideration to Larger Extra

Originator of Welsbach Light Still Working

Noted Austrian Carrying on Researches by Means of Fortune He Earned

INDIAN BOARD DENIES NEED OF PROTECTION

Absorption of Smaller Companies Declared Not Necessarily a Wrong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—Dr. Karl Auer von Welsbach, whose anniversary recalls his researches into the chemical nature of the rare earths known to natural scientists everywhere, was born in Vienna, his father being the director of the Austrian state printing works.

After a course of preparatory study at the University of Innsbruck to study chemistry under Baron de Bunsen.

In 1885 he resolved the chemical substance of didymium into the two new elements of praseodymium and neodymium, and continued the work on illuminating gases, where it was left off by his professor, as shown in the world-famous Bunsen burner.

In 1891 the modern incandescent gas mantle was put upon the market.

For Dr. Auer had confidence in his work, and possessed that business acumen which soon made it a success.

He established a company and built works which, even with the increased use of electricity, today employ 4000 workers, and he made considerable profit therefrom.

The present generation can hardly realize what his invention meant to the gas trade of his day. At a time when Edison's work at Menlo Park in 1879 resulted in indicating that gas would soon be completely ousted by electricity, today it is a permanent illuminant.

Indiana may also seek to acquire all voting stock of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company.

Through 90 per cent ownership,

the American Eastern Company, Inc., now controls 51 per cent of the 1,000,000 voting shares of Pan American Petroleum.

If such a plan were decided upon, Indiana would have taken in a majority of the stock of Pan American.

While wholly unofficial, expectation is that the offer will be one share of Indiana for each 1½ shares of Pan American Petroleum.

In addition to the A. Soc., Pan American has 2,360,694 shares of non-voting stock outstanding.

It is the largest outstanding, based on 1927 balance sheet, but current rumors do not specify whether this class of stock might be included in the arrangement.

Indiana has sufficient stock unused,

to take care of the stock of the A. Soc.

At the end of 1927 there were 9,231,540 shares outstanding out of 15,000,000 authorized, leaving 5,769,000 to be issued at the directors' discretion.

Indiana, in line with other well-rounded oil units, has undoubtedly experienced improved earnings this year, but the general decline in oil, it reported a balance of \$32,626 a share, and 1928 results should better reflect this by a good margin.

It is the largest refiner of gasoline in the country, and ranks as one of the world's most modern plants.

On Jan. 1, 1928, the company had

100% of its general debt in oil.

At the end of 1927 earned surplus

was \$106,537,230, and capital surplus \$70,315,866, or a total of \$176,850,866, equal to 76 per cent of the \$220,785,513 par value stock outstanding.

The company has no funded debt.

DIVIDENDS

International Harvester Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.25, payable Dec. 1, to stock of record on Nov. 25.

Isaac Silver & Bros. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 25.

Nelson Bros. Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 25.

Metropolitan Chain Stores Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 1.

Beland Shoe Stores, Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 15.

Luther Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 15.

Skelly Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 15.

Public Service Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record on Oct. 18.

International Harvester Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.25, payable Dec. 1, to stock of record on Nov. 25.

Specialty Products Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 25.

Sperry Gyroscope Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 25.

Standard Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record on Nov. 25.

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RADIO

IMPROVEMENT OF 27 TUBES GREAT A. C. AID

Arcturus Heats in Seven
Seconds—Life Also Is
Greatly Increased

By VOLNEY D. HURD

No tube of recent years has had quite as hectic a career as the so-called 27 type, an A. C. tube using a heater instead of a filament. It came as a real need for a detector for because it was known that the filament type of A. C. tube produced a terrific hum when tried in this position.

The heater tube is a five element affair and much experimenting was necessary to produce a tube of this sort in the first place. The first publicly known work was done by McCullough and later the Kellogg interests took over his ideas. It was in this type of tube that was used in the Marti sets of last year and the year before, one of the earliest of all A. C. sets built for commercial production.

Last year the public demand forced the manufacturers to rush into A. C. sets before the time they desired. It was felt that considerable work was yet to be done on the tubes rather than the circuits. However, the public refused to buy battery sets, sales had to continue, and into the market came the A. C. receivers.

These were equipped with the 26 or filament type of tube throughout except for the power tube, which was of the standard battery type, and the detector, a type 27. These first sets had a great habit of quitting totally and unexpectedly, and much comment was forthcoming on the fact that everything was wrong with A. C. sets.

Type 27 Source of Trouble

The fact remains that all this trouble could be traced to the 27 type of tube, since there have been no changes on the circuits of last year in the average receiver of this year.

The crux of the situation was that the life of these tubes was very uncertain and the early ones passed out with great and annoying regularity.

Another undesirable point was the fact that it took about a minute for the heater to heat up during which time the operator stood in front of the receiver waiting for the set to start so that tuning could commence and the set be left on some desired station.

This year's production of heater tube has seen this waiting period reduced somewhat in some of the standard makes. Their life has also been greatly increased.

Recently we had the opportunity of testing a type 27 made by Arc-turus, and this heated in less than seven seconds, a time period so small as hardly to be noticed. In addition, tests of this tube would indicate a remarkably long life.

Anyone having a standard A. C. receiver, using a type 27 made by Arc-turus, and this heated in less than seven seconds, a time period so small as hardly to be noticed. In addition, tests of this tube would indicate a remarkably long life.

Arcturus Sensitivity Tests

Tests made by the engineers of the Arcturus Radio Company show a peculiar variation in tube sensitivity as a function of the heater current. The detecting efficiency of the type 27 A. C. tubes (such as the R. C. A. 227 and the Arcturus 127) rises rapidly with an increase in heater potential from 1.5 volts to 2.0 volts, attaining maximum efficiency at this latter potential. At the voltage is further raised to the normal operating voltage of between 2.25 and 3, the efficiency drops off slightly.

Engineers offer an explanation for this "bum": in the sensitivity curve the probability that at the minimum voltage the plate impedance of the tube, which necessarily varies with the electron emission, which in turn is proportional to the cathode temperature, attains a value in relation to the load impedance of the circuit, most conducive to efficient reception.

High detecting efficiency with the 27 tube is maintained over safe heater potential variations between 1.75 and 2.5 volts, thus taking care of any reasonably possible line variations. The cathode heats to a satisfactory operating temperature in from six to 15 seconds.

TELEPHONE AND RADIO MAKING FLYING SAFER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Long-distance telephone calls now collect the information on which a new kind of airplane weather service has been built, W. R. Gregg, chief of the aerological division of the Weather Bureau, announces. While airplanes speed through the darkness, a network of long-distance calls are communicating to focal points along the course the current atmospheric conditions which pilots must meet. Radio is also being enlisted to safeguard night-flying mail. "Very soon," Mr. Gregg said, "the exchanges will be entirely by radio."

Radio Program Notes

ELECTION results, national, state and local, will be "covered" by a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations, it has been announced.

An elaborate plan of radio reporting has been arranged. Results of the presidential and congressional elections will be broadcast from the NBC studios in New York. This program will, however, be occasionally interrupted for announcement of results of state, county and municipal election news, from each of the various stations.

The national election news will be furnished to the radio audience through the courtesy of the Associated Press, the United Press Association and the International News Service.

A large staff of political experts, experienced in compiling, collating and presenting election results, will be in charge of news dissemination by the National Broadcasting Company.

The program will be interspersed with a gala presentation of music and other entertainment by popular artists, with Graham McNamee as master of ceremonies.

Reporting of the election returns is expected to begin at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time. It will continue until final results of all the important political races have been determined.

Through the coast-to-coast network of stations associated in the election night program it is expected that virtually every important election result in the country will be made known to those interested. It is probable that a plan may be arranged so that each of the stations will undertake to cover definite areas in its vicinity. Such material will be broadcast in the intervals during which the chain programs is interrupted.

Leslie Frick, contralto, will be guest soloist with the Judd Highlanders, an orchestra under the direction of Hugo Mariani, during the program to be broadcast through WJZ, WBZA and WBZ, Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Miss Frick will sing "Bill," from the popular musical success, "Show Boat," and another number from the same operetta, "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man."

The Highlanders will play Bucolossi's "Hunting Scene." A bit of musical humor appears in Debussy's "Golliwogg's Cakewalk," from his "Children's Corner" suite, written originally for the amusement of his own children, and then orchestrated for wider presentation.

The well-known southern air, "Old Black Joe," by Foster, will be played as a harp solo by Stefano di Stefano, who is heard regularly with the Highlanders.

For this one week only, the Theater Magazine period has been shifted to Wednesday evening, and will be presented by the New York Glimmer station, WGBS, at 7:15 p.m. on Oct. 24. Sylvia Golden, associate editor of Theater Magazine, has collected another scintillating group of stars for this occasion. Those who have promised to participate are Eva Le Gallienne, founder of the Civic Repertory Theater; William O'Neal, of "The New Moon"; Jean Tennyson, prima donna singer; Ruth Etting, and Helen Ford.

Alumni of the University of California at Los Angeles in particular and other listeners in general will be invited to "Cheer With Usan" as this weekly program is broadcast through the NBC System from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, Pacific time, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The southern branch of the University of California will be the featured college on this program. Fighting songs and campus melodies heard at gatherings of this institution's students and graduates will be the particular needs of this reception.

Engineering offers an explanation for this "bum": in the sensitivity curve the probability that at the minimum voltage the plate impedance of the tube, which necessarily varies with the electron emission, which in turn is proportional to the cathode temperature, attains a value in relation to the load impedance of the circuit, most conducive to efficient reception.

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Leaders Busy Campaigning for Elections for Australian Parliament

Coalition Expects to Win at Canberra

Miners Sign Scale in Indiana; Mines to Reopen at Once

\$6.10 Per Day for Day-Wage, 91 Cents Tonnage Basis Replaces Jacksonville Scale

Increasing Service in Adult Education Is Emphasized at Michigan Meeting

CENTURY'S GAIN FOR LIBRARIES IS CELEBRATED

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two letters of reference. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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The speakers will be Lord Melchett (until recently Sir Alfred Moritz Monti, Bt., LL. D., M. P.), chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., whose topic will be "The General Industrial Situation in Europe"; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who will speak on "Industry as a Public Service" and will introduce the guests of honor, and Charles M. Schwab, who will respond for the guests of honor.

The dinner is to be given by the Institute of American Meat Packers, Columbia University, the Merchants Association of New York, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Fifty guests of honor will be seated in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor, from which the address will be transmitted through the NBC. The guests include Henry Ford, automobiles; Orville Wright and Glenn Curtiss, aviation; Thomas A. Edison, invention; Charles M. Schwab, iron and steel; Julius Rosenwald, merchandising; Louis F. Swift, packing; George Eastman, photography, and Harvey S. Firestone, rubber.

The proceedings, which will last an hour and a half, will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and others to be announced later.

Upon the return of the sailing vessel Tona Wanda to the United States, Captain Westerner lost no time in paying a call on KGO, which is just a few yards from his home in Oakland, California.

Captain Westerner told the staff how he heard Howard Milholland, the chief announcer, off the coast of Australia, almost 7000 miles from KGO.

The trip had been a rough one and the crew was living on shark meat when it heard the familiar voice from home say "Good Night," which seemed to be a sermon in itself and to lend a note of encouragement.

Helpful for the midweek concert is presented.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano, and Gwyneth Jones, tenor, heard before as soloists on this half hour, will sing again. A prominent part in the program closed a five-week session of the scale committees of the two organizations.

The new contract provides for \$6.10 per day for day-wage men, and 91 cents a ton for men on a tonnage basis, the same scale as adopted several weeks ago in Illinois.

According to the editor of the International Police Committee of the United Mine Workers, which voted abandonment of the Jacksonville scale last July, the new agreement must be ratified by a convention of referendum vote of the members of District No. 11 of the Miners' Union before it will be effective.

Officials of the miners said that a referendum will probably be started within three or four days. Ratification is expected to be given by the operators at a meeting Oct. 24.

The agreement was regarded as a victory for the miners who gained their demands, while the operators had been holding out for a scale of \$5 per day, as adopted in Ohio. The new scale was made effective until April 1, 1930.

A large number of Indiana miners and operators Oct. 18 signed a new wage-scale agreement to supplement the old Jacksonville scale. The action closed a five-week session of the scale committees of the two organizations.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (P)—Indiana miners and operators Oct. 18 signed a new wage-scale agreement to supplement the old Jacksonville scale. The action closed a five-week session of the scale committees of the two organizations.

LANSING, Mich.—One hundred years of library progress were celebrated here this week in a program which marked the centenary of the founding of the Michigan Library Association. The great strides already made were emphasized at the anniversary dinner by George B. Utley, Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

He pointed out that when the Michigan State Library was founded there was not a single tax supported library in the United States. As late as 50 years ago library progress had not been great but since that time Mr. Utley said it has begun to show the way of great future service. He also paid tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, whose endowed libraries dot the country.

NEW YORK CITY—\$4.50 per day or at home experienced, capable. MISS PENNINGTON, 50 W. 172nd, Apt. 9, Waldsworth 8786.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTOMATIC DRIVING LESSONS ON YOUR OWN CAR OR TRUCK

REGENT 3741-M and Regent 2541

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, 88 Gainesboro Street, Arlington Heights, Mass. (Kingsbury 5832).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Clearway Street—Single gentleman desires to rent large room in four-room apartment; care needed. THE MIRRORS PARKER, 42 Ashland Street, Arlington Heights, Mass. (Arlington 0832).

PHILADELPHIA, Pleasant, airy room, bathroom, transom; reasonable. BOSTON, 109 Gainesboro Street, Suite 2.

Single and double rooms for rent, transom accommodated; reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 5861.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
LYNN (Continued)	MEDFORD (Continued)	NEWBURYPORT (Continued)	NEWTONVILLE (Continued)	PITTSFIELD (Continued)	SILVER PLATED FLATWARE 15c each	PITTSFIELD (Continued)	QUINCY (Continued)
Bed and Bedding Sale Wooden or Metal Beds REDUCED All High Grade Mattresses at Special Demonstration Prices	MULCLAER HALL "A Wm. H. Browne & Co. Project" High class apartments, delightfully located, with every modern convenience, renting at reasonable prices. Owned and Operated by WM. H. BROWNE & CO. "The Dependable Plumbers" 13 Forest St. Mystic 2437-3416	Auto Owners We will be in a position to take care of your car for you. Renting in plenty of time for the January first plates. RELIABLE INSURANCE we believe more necessary this year than ever.	Lois Robbins Shoppe 315 WALNUT STREET "AS YOU LIKE IT" Silk Hosiery, Pointed Heel, Full Fashioned Service Weight, \$1.50 and \$1.95 Chiffon, \$1.95	SILVER PLATED FLATWARE 15c each	GIFTWARE For All Occasions Always something new and different	WOMEN'S Tread-Easy Shoes Ped-Arche Shoes Comfort-Style-Fit Women's Holeproof Hosiery All the New Shades	SOMERVILLE (Continued)
TITUS-BUCKLEY CO. 298-310 UNION STREET	W. F. LEAHY & CO. Agents for Lamson & Hubbard HATS AND CAPS 20-32 Main Street Medford Square	CHASE & LUNT, Inc. 55 Pleasant Street	NEWTON—Auburndale SILAS A. BENNETT Carpenter—Builder REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY 17 Duffield Road West Newton 0402-M	WEST NEWTON Cushman's Ice Cream 153 WEBSTER STREET Tel. W. Newton 0191 or Needham 1242 Fresh Fruit Ice Cream in Season VISIT OUR STORE AT 954 Great Plain Ave., Needham	A ten-year replacement guarantee with each piece. The famous Valencia pattern, heavily silver plated on an 18% nickel silver base. Patterned after a sterling silver design.	WHEN YOU SEND THE "OLD COLONY" YOUR BLANKETS	J. W. HOWARD FLORIST Flower Phones, Somerset 416-417
MORSE INC. FROCKS — WRAPS 27 CENTRAL SQ. LYNN-MASS.	NEEDHAM	Best Quality Food Meat Groceries and Vegetables	C. A. STIMETS Fancy Groceries and Provisions Monarch Breakfast Cereals Monarch Canned Fruits and Vegetables 1384 Washington St. West Newton Telephones: West Newton 0360, 0361	WEST NEWTON The WHITE BANK Personal Christmas Cards Sample Books Ready 10% Saved—if You Order Before Nov. 1st There is an attractive card to suit every purpose no matter what sum you wish to pay. Each card represents excellent value.	When you send the "Old Colony" YOUR BLANKETS	QUINCY (Continued)	SOMERVILLE (Continued)
MEN'S COMPLETE FURNISHINGS at A. W. LONVAL Breakers 1654 385 Union Street	NEW BEDFORD	STAR GROCERY, INC. 888 State St. Tel. 888	NEWTON HARDWARE KITCHENWARE PAINTS IN THE HEART OF Moore & Moore NEWTON MASS. Wardell 4th & 5th Sts. 4-6 Main St.	NEWTON VALET CALL SERVICE in all the Newtons Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning 237 WASHINGTON STREET Newton North 3300	Two Offices Florence Northampton 33 Banking Departments	When you send the "Old Colony" YOUR BLANKETS	J. W. HOWARD FLORIST Flower Phones, Somerset 416-417
COAL 3 CENTRAL SQUARE Tel. Bks. 7129-7128	WALK-OVER	SHOE STORE 1036 Great Plain Ave.	FRED ST. JEAN Furnishing VALET CALL SERVICE in all the Newtons Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning 237 WASHINGTON STREET Newton North 3300	NEWTON Patronize Your Home Laundry BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS Laundering these our Specialty Satisfaction Guaranteed	Two Offices Florence Northampton 33 Banking Departments	When you send the "Old Colony" YOUR BLANKETS	SOMERVILLE (Continued)
Why's Enterprise Laundry 83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.	WORTH	VALET CALL SERVICE in all the Newtons Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning 237 WASHINGTON STREET Newton North 3300	GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY A. W. Osgood, Mgr. 75 ADAMS ST. Newton North 0317	NEWTON The PARK CO. 219 Main Street	SATURDAY (Tomorrow) A Day of Specials 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00	WHEN YOU SEND THE "OLD COLONY" YOUR BLANKETS	J. W. HOWARD FLORIST Flower Phones, Somerset 416-417
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Australian Ship Legislation

AUSTRALIA has embarked on a great deal of experimental legislation of a kind that it is doubtful older countries could attempt. Probably no other country in the world is so shackled with rules and regulations. Industrially a man is so bound down by union domestic rules that if he offends he is ostracized and may find it exceedingly difficult to get employment in his own calling. The establishment of the Arbitration Court has encouraged the growth of unions, and in many cases militant executive officers have drawn up domestic rules which take away all the freedom of the individual. The effect of these has been plainly evident in the numerous maritime strikes that have taken place in Australia, as a result of which at last the Bruce Government has been compelled to pass legislation giving the rank and file the right to a secret ballot before a strike is called and, under the Crimes Act, making it a penal offense for shipping to be held up.

This has paved the way for an overdue overhauling of Australian shipping legislation, as exemplified by the Navigation Act. At a maritime conference held some two years ago in Hobart the representatives of the unions said quite plainly that the repeal of the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act, which would have the effect of throwing open the Australian coast to competition, would cause trouble. There have been numerous attacks on the highly protective customs tariff, the Arbitration Court, and the Navigation Act, but it is doubtful if any legislation of any British possession has been so persistently and ruthlessly assailed as this enactment, people wishing to travel and to ship goods when interstate services are not available being most annoyed at the restriction imposed against oversea British vessels.

The Government has been compelled to exempt many places, seeing that Australia has a coast line of 12,000 miles and that various places have too small a trade to employ a regular service by Australian companies. Were it not for the use of overseas ships, trade in such instances would be barred altogether. No part of the Commonwealth has suffered such inconvenience and damage as the maritime State of Tasmania, and ever since the act came into force seven years ago, after having remained unproclaimed for nine years, there has been a persistent appeal for the lifting of the restrictive clauses, which competent counsel has advised is ultra vires of the Commonwealth Constitution, as well as of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act.

The Tasmanians are noted for the fact that, once convinced of the righteousness of their cause, they acknowledge no obstacles as having power to prevail against them. In the face of emphatic statements from various commonwealth ministers over a number of years that nothing could be done, they succeeded in compelling Mr. Bruce to promise an amendment on the eve of the last election. Although he carried out his promise, his efforts did not go far enough, however, to give satisfaction. It was next said that the Government had done as much as it could, but since then it has set up a commission that declared that the act should be repealed. And following that, another commission was enjoined to inquire into the act; its report, however, has not yet been made. The Tasmanian people, failing everything else, are determined to raise a fund to take their appeal to the Privy Council of England. The Tasmanian agitation for the redress of a well-recognized grievance is a warning that legislation, especially that imposing barriers on trade, commerce and general intercourse, should be closely studied in its effects before receiving the consent of legislators. That Tasmanians have carried on their fight for seven years is a tribute to their steadfastness, their progressiveness and their virility, as well as to their interest and pride in their richly endowed state.

German Recovery

REPORTS current indicate that Germany has benefited considerably from the reparations payments she has been compelled to make under the Dawes plan. Those payments "in kind" which have been required of her have resulted in valuable orders for material being placed with German industries. From Berlin we learn that during the first four reparation years Germany's metal industries have gained much from the system of reparation payments through deliveries in kind, the orders received thereby amounting to at least 229,643,000 marks in value. Deliveries of electro-technical goods were valued at 79,344,000 marks; cars, vehicles and shipping at 140,146,000 marks, and machinery and locomotives at 258,357,000 marks. The Agent-General for Reparations Payments has repeatedly called attention to the growth in the volume of payments in kind, which, it seems, have increased in proportion to the industrial recovery of Germany. And these payments in themselves have assisted in no small measure toward bringing business to German industries.

The belief that German reparations must be paid in cash is a misconception of the program laid down under the Dawes plan. It is true that the country borrowed heavily abroad, and private loans placed likewise assisted in bringing into the country funds which could be

taken over by the Reich and applied to reparations. It has been cause for comment by financial authorities that Germany has been making her reparations payments out of funds borrowed in the United States. During the period under review German loans placed abroad may have exceeded the total of the reparations, yet that was an incident and not a cause. Unless Germany had gone to work and revived her industries and her trade, it would have been impossible to have made redress in any form or in any volume whatever.

The recovery of German trade and commerce is a natural result of economic pressure. Incident to that has been the financial recovery of the country, without which the whole industrial structure would have collapsed.

Another way of measuring this situation is by reviewing the gold stocks of the country. According to current reports, Germany is today holding a record stock of gold. During the war, by withdrawing gold from circulation, Germany was able to increase her reserve from 1,253,000,000 marks on the eve of war to 2,520,000,000 marks at the end of 1916. The Reichsbank has raised its gold reserve from 442,000,000 marks in May of 1924 to 2,487,000,000 at the present date. That the gold reserve is now at a figure comparable to the emergency war accumulation is a fact worthy of comment.

While it may be true that the gold stocks of Germany are as large as they are because she has drawn on England and on Russia, nevertheless the situation is an advertisement of the commercial strength of the country. It is largely stress and need which have brought about the good result thus far, and gradually the country is being pulled out of the economic morass. And while Germany is thus strengthening herself financially and industrially, she is strengthening the other nations of the world, for the other nations are dependent in no small measure upon the ability of Germany to meet her payments.

To End "Lame Duck" Congresses

THE effort to correct the constitutional provision under which a new Congress does not come into active being until thirteen months after its election will be renewed at Washington this winter. It is one of those reforms which practically everybody supports and yet which does not get translated into legislation.

The argument for it seems almost unanswerable. An election in November may overturn the political control of the Government,

indicating a desire of the people for vital legislative changes, yet the senators and representatives then elected do not, ordinarily, take their seats for thirteen months, while the members of the repudiated party remain in office and have four months in which to act in defiance of the popular mandate.

The situation is unfortunate, if not intolerable. It, of course, springs from the fact that in the earlier days of the Republic it took months for men elected to Congress to reach Washington. That condition no longer endures. There is no reason whatsoever why the results of the election in November should not become effective by seating the President, the senators and the representatives then elected on the first of the following January.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution to this effect was approved by the Senate last year, but received only a vote of 209 to 157 in the House—less than the requisite two-thirds. It will be brought up again this year, but will, of course, incur that opposition which proceeds from the disinclination of men in office to do anything that would shorten the term of their office holding.

Morocco Yesterday and Today

WHEN consideration is given to the turmoil which made Morocco a disturbing element in politics in the comparatively recent past, a feeling of relief is inspired by the report of the Spanish High Commissioner that peace has been firmly established there. It was only yesterday, it seems, that Abd-el-Krim, the rebel leader exiled after a turbulent career, was harassing the Spaniards. It was but the other day, so to speak, when Spain seemed at a loss to know how to establish order in the zone, and when hints found expression in the Paris press of the possibility of France taking over a portion of the territory.

Today this situation is far different. Peace reigns supreme, tribal attacks have ceased, and a semblance of stability at least has been achieved. How has the transformation come about? By enforcing law and order with fairness and justice. The native does not object, apparently, to chastisement, but he rebels at unfair treatment. Such discovery by the High Commissioner is worthy of wider consideration, for it represents the key to co-operation between Spaniard and native.

Spain can reap advantages from its close association with Morocco, but only in proportion to the extent to which it lives at peace and in harmony with its neglected, though nevertheless important, neighbor in northern Africa.

Says Mr. Mellon to Mr. Smith

SECRETARY MELLON surely does not desire to disparage Governor Smith's reputation as a great financial expert in his home State of New York. To the contrary, Mr. Mellon's statement on national finance, occasioned by the all-inclusive indictment of fiscal affairs in Washington which the Governor tossed off in the course of his Sedalia speech, was generous enough to point out that it is "no reflection on Governor Smith's ability that he is inadequately informed as to the business of the Federal Government." And it is not exactly Mr. Mellon's fault that the Democratic nominee confessed to his audience that the government financial reports look to him like a "Chinese puzzle."

There are, nevertheless, certain facts about federal economy which cannot be considered as precisely irrelevant to the present campaign, and fortunately Mr. Smith's colorful phrases and Mr. Mellon's vivid figures serve to direct them to the attention of the public. Let us examine the high points of their dialogue.

The achievements of federal economy which virtually the entire Nation has been applauding

for the last seven years are nothing but myths, says Governor Smith, and any reductions in expenditures are automatically attributable to the return to peace.

To which Mr. Mellon submits the fact that the war had been over two and one-half years when the Republican Administration took control of the Government in 1921, and that during the first year of its operation the Bureau of the Budget cut government costs \$755,000,000.

"All of the departments of the Government in 1927," says Governor Smith, "cost \$200,000,000 more than they did in 1924."

To which Mr. Mellon submits the fact that despite expanding activities and steady debt retirement, the total of all government expenditures decreased \$13,000,000 from 1924 to 1927.

"The Republican Party is unable to point to any constructive achievement in the past," says Governor Smith.

To which Mr. Mellon, confining himself to the field of finance, submits the fact that the national public debt has been reduced \$7,000,000,000 in seven years, and that four successive reductions of federal taxation have aggregated \$1,800,000,000.

"No political party," says Governor Smith, "is entitled to the confidence of the people of this country that predicated its campaign upon misrepresentation . . ."

To which Mr. Mellon agrees.

Scandinavia as a Flying Center

GLANCE at the map of northern Europe may confirm the claim of the Scandinavian countries that their geographical situation entitles them to a first place as a center for aviation. Copenhagen and the city of Malmö, on the southernmost tip of Sweden, are particularly well suited for starting and landing places, and it is because of this fact that direct air lines are now in operation from these ports of arrival and departure in every direction.

That Sweden for this reason should be projecting a western flight across the Atlantic early next spring is but following out what that country has done toward exploiting the upper reaches. Basing the expectancy of success on what Swedish aviators have accomplished in recent years, nothing will be left undone to assure the fullest safety to those who will attempt the east-to-west route.

It is interesting to observe that in the coordination of rail and air lines Sweden has been successful during the last four years on routes between points where such co-operation is of special advantage to travelers. The International Air Traffic Association of Europe has, therefore, decided that the Swedish system shall be the model for the proposed expanded train-plane service on the Continent. It is conceded that among those who furnished valuable aviation information at the recent conference in London, Capt. Carl Florman, head of the Swedish Aerotransport Company, made proposals that are likely to prove of great value.

London, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Amsterdam and points farther east and south are now in daily air connection with Stockholm and Copenhagen. Twenty-five regular flying routes extend from Scandinavia. The lines are being increasingly used for carrying freight, in addition to passengers.

Prohibition and People's Welfare

M. GIFFORD GORDON, who has made the liquor problem in Australia, in the United States, and latterly in Canada, the subject of careful investigation, is by no means satisfied that government control furnishes a practical method of solution. Mr. Gordon says:

My investigation of the Canadian situation was made with an open mind, after hearing and reading the acceptance speech of Governor Smith. The plan advocated by him will not throughout my stay in Canada I saw the old-time liquor traffic at work. Not only has the Quebec plan failed to accomplish its purpose but it has introduced new complexities which do not easily lend themselves to solution. It does not banish the bootleggers and smugglers, close the blind tigers nor safeguard the young people. Children are sent to the grocer's to buy bottled beer in violation of the law, and young men and women throng cabarets, drinking far into the night.

Mr. Gordon found such an increase in arrests for drunkenness in some instances as to alarm the authorities. Legitimate business is complaining because of the amount of money going for alcoholic consumption, and unemployment is becoming a menace. How completely do these facts refute the claim that government control of the manufacture and sale of liquor is the successful means of handling this knotty problem! Out of the welter of the antiprohibition crusade emerge two outstanding facts that can by no possibility be refuted: Prohibition is economically sound; and sale by the Government of that by the use of which its citizens are weakened mentally and morally is perversion of the true function of government. The activities of the Government should make for the welfare, not the undoing, of its people.

Editorial Notes

A few years ago "Ty" Cobb's all-around playing was looked upon as impossible to surpass. Today, "Babe" Ruth has taken his place, and the same things that were said of Cobb are being said of Ruth. But who is that youngster on that sandlot who just hit the ball over the fence? Oh, that is the fellow who will steal more bases than Cobb, hit the ball farther than Ruth, make four home runs in one game, and do various other things now numbered among the impossible!

Is not proof of the adage that it is an ill wind that blows no good evidenced in the arrival in the United States of 130 Chinese students for enrollment in forty American universities under the Boxer endowment? The Boxers didn't know it, but they helped China quite substantially.

Italy's willingness to limit her naval armament to any low figure not surpassed by any other European power may sound more democratic than pacific, but it at least offers an opportunity for the larger powers to fix their tonnage a few steps nearer permanent peace.

Aviation is getting to be just one Zep after another.

Autumn comes—autumn leaves.

The Customs of New York

THERE are other customs of New York than those of riding Fifth Avenue buses and dining on top of skyscrapers. One of the quaintest of those "other customs" is that which you approach leisurely from the Statue of Liberty and meet wherever your ship docks, be it Battery west or Battery east. It is, in fact, the customs of the United States of America—that gantlet through which every handkerchief must run to be fairly considered property of its owner who is entering the United States.

Trepidation is an unusually strong word, but it does apply occasionally to the feelings which surge within some as they are coming up the harbor of New York and have before them "Form 6063" or "Form 6067." Arrest, imprisonment, fine, stow one in the cage—or it can be both imprisonment and fine—if the one form or the other is not properly filled out. What should be placed in this column? And what in that? Wasn't there someone who spoke of an exemption of \$100? Who is a "resident" and who is a "nonresident"?

As a matter of fact, the customs officials are good men and true, accustomed to these perplexities, and amply lenient where a mistake has been made, but no motive found of intent to evade the law. The purpose of this article is to make it easier for as many as possible of those almost countless thousands of "residents" and "nonresidents" who are making the trip to Europe these days and who, on their return, to the United States, are called on to fill out these forms.

First of all, let us clear up the point as to whether one is a resident. If a citizen of the United States, you are a resident—unless you have acquired a bona fide residence abroad and present satisfactory evidence of this to the customs officers on the pier. Next, as to the form to be used for your declaration. Those traveling first and second class, resident or nonresident, use Form 6063. It is fortunate that in this respect no distinction of class is made. The writer recalls seeing a group of "second class" passengers gathered at the foot of a gangway. A steward sent along by a customs officer leaned over the rail above and called down, "Are there any first class passengers there?" One brave voice rose in answer, "I am first class, but I am traveling second." At which there was a roar of laughter, and the steward retired.

If your ocean travel is being done even less expensively than first or second class, that is, tourist, third class, or steerage, and you are a resident of the United States, occupy yourself with Form 6067. Apparently, a non-resident sailing so humbly makes no written declaration at all.

The most useful point after this to clear up is the matter of the \$100. In this regard, the milk is skimmed for the resident. He, and not the nonresident, is permitted to be as reckless as he could have wished in the spending abroad of \$100. Provided his purchases do not exceed this sum, he can buy anything he wants to and can bring it back for himself or, more philanthropically, as a gift. But he must declare everything he has obtained, whether to be kept for himself or given away, though the ultimate destination of the article does not interest the customs authorities. The exceptions are that the purchases were not made on a commission basis or to be brought back for sale in the United States. The disposal of this \$100 should be a personal matter, in the intimate aspects of which the United States is not in the least concerned.

The nonresident, on the other hand, is not allowed to bring in a ha-pennyworth of anything dutiable, for himself or for a friend, without declaring it and paying duty.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Government Control in Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his acceptance speech the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States intimated that Canada has a law regulating the liquor traffic which might be helpful to the electors of his country if they knew more about it. There is no law governing all of Canada in this regard and some, not all, of the provinces of Canada have tried various kinds of laws, the effect of which was further to limit the consumption of intoxicants, thus making the country freer from the evil effects of alcohol.

As a Canadian I can assure Monitor readers that the effect of these so-called Government-control laws is not what it was so positively asserted; it would be. Canada is not more temperate because of the new laws. It is not more temperate because of the widespread drinking (Government sale) and there is more widespread drinking than was experienced under the semi-prohibition laws with which we had some pleasant experience.

By no means should citizens of the United States look to Canada in this connection except in so far as they may open their eyes and learn the lesson of the evil of any compromise with the lawless traffic in alcohol. It has been truly said that a desire to be just is an outstanding characteristic of a Britisher. I believe it is also a part of the mental makeup of Canadians and Americans. At any rate, while discussing the Government control law of the Province of Ontario recently I found the interesting desire to protect the "temperate drinker" from being branded as a criminal. The argument was advanced that it was unfair to brand as a criminal a person who drank liquor in liquor while there was a law allowing manufacture and importation.

On the face of it this argument sounds fair. But it should be carefully noticed that the law which allowed manufacture and importation did not come about through the activities of those who desire prohibition, but it is one of the effects of the British North America Act which still needs to be ironed out—as it was just this fact which prevented us from experiencing even greater immunity from alcohol than we did while the Ontario Temperance Act was the law of Ontario.

If the electors of the United States will give thought to this point they will be enlightened in regard to another plank in the platform of Governor Smith, namely, that of allowing the various states to have differing laws governing the alcoholic content of liquor. Have we not an example of just this in Canada? The only difference is that our Federal Constitution allows manufacture and inter-provincial shipment while the United States Constitution prohibits it. Unless you have one law it is found that you have no law, rather a babel of confusion.

I have lived in Toronto under these differing laws. First, the law which allowed saloons, when I remember many times seeing drunken men lying on the sidewalk on one of the main downtown streets of Toronto, while it was not safe for ladies to walk along Queen Street where almost every corner was a saloon.

Secondly, the O. T. A. which was a partial prohibition law but which suffered because of the inability of Ontario to prevent intoxicants being shipped in from other provinces under the B. N. A., which I have referred to as the Canadian law comparable to that of the United States. While the O. T. A. was in force the saloons entirely disappeared, drunkenness was almost unknown, and it was a rare thing even to smell liquor on a man's breath. While the O. T. A. was in force only a few years, you can't believe derived from it were truly amazing.

Thirdly, the new law in Ontario which has been in effect for one short year. And what do you find? On many streets are stores selling liquor which are actually conducted by the Ontario Government. And